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SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

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RUMI

Artist—Lim Nadod

Beginning A New Series:

AN INDIAN MAGICIAN SPEAKS

(See Page 3)

THE BUS THAT WENT TO FRANCE

A Short Story

By

'BARTIMEUS'

I don't remember the number of the bus. It went across Lambeth Bridge. At least that was its lawful route, and what in fact, it would have done after the only passenger on board had alighted at the stop, and Lily, the conductress, rang the bell. But in that moment the traffic lights changed against them.

The driver—whose name was Albert—altered his position a little to ease the muscles in his back, and sat with his hand on the gear-lever, staring across the river. There was a wind blowing from the sea, and although the sea was a good way off, you could smell it, there in the very heart of London. On the far side of the river, alongside a pontoon, was one of those amphibious American craft they call a Duck. And there and then, under Albert's nose, it cast off from the pontoon climbed out of the river up a slipway curveted about in the roadway for a moment and plunged back into the river.

There was no immediate military necessity for these manoeuvres, but the coxswain—the man who steered the Duck—had promised a hitherto incredulous girl friend to show her how his craft worked. Albert knew nothing about that. All it did was to put him in mind of the Normandy beaches.

He had a son somewhere on the beaches. At least, the day before yesterday young Tom had been one of the undaunted thousands of British and Americans who had hurled themselves ashore through the surf and smoke-screens and exploding mines, mortars and hand-grenades, tempests of machine-gun bullets, barbed wire and concrete pillboxes, and whatever else it was that made up the Atlantic Wall.

Tom was in the Marines; and wearing that blue beret of his with the scarlet flash, and the swagger and the fighting fitness of him—well, Albert reckoned his son looked all right when he came to say 'so long' and 'cheerio' with Lil on his arm. And then off he went, striking sparks out of the pavement with his boots, and Lil on his arm with all the light of Heaven in her eyes.

Lily smelt the sea, too, but it didn't need that to put her in mind of Tom. She thought about him all day and night since the landing, except when giving change to passengers. She was thinking about him then, staring at nothing, the platform vibrating slightly under her feet to the throbbing of the engine.

So there they were; Albert leaning back a little from the driving-wheel, with deep creases in his clean-shaven cheeks, staring under his cap peak at the Duck across the river and thinking about Tom; and Lil, one hand in her satchel full of coppers and the other holding the rail, with something of an undaunted boy in the set of her shoulders and the straight line of her back, staring into nothingness, thinking of Tom, too.

And the red traffic light watching them and their bus, unblinking. The word 'Stop' was printed in black opaque lettering across that red disc. Not only did it arrest Albert and Lily and the bus in their passage through space; but, I must ask you to believe, it held up Old Man Time too catching him on one foot in his march through Eternity, and crying halt for that little moment while Albert and Lily stared at nothing, thinking of Tom, and the engine of the bus throbbed like an anxious heart.

The bus had a name, too, for the matter of that: Donald.

Buses vary. This one came from some provincial town to make up a deficit in London buses due to the bombing; and it had a trick of wagging its tail about when they were travelling fast over an uneven road so that Lily used to get nearly jerked off her platform.

'Wags his tail just like a blinqing duck,' she confided to Albert as they walked back to the office after work, Lily carrying the tickets and her takings in a little dented metal box under her arm. And Albert, with some vague recollection of a book of Tom's lying on the floor when his son was a little boy, or maybe it was a film, and not paying much attention anyway—Albert just murmured: 'Donald Duck'. So that was how the bus came to be called Donald.

Donald, let me tell you, had noticed the antics of the Duck at the same time as Albert. And if the emotions of the coxswain's girl friend were those of astonishment and delight—as one can assume them to have been—they were nothing to Donald's transports.

Not content with cutting capers ashore, the Duck was now going through some complicated manoeuvres in the river preparatory to setting off to Sheerness, which is near the mouth of the Thames.

'I say!' shouted Donald, throbbing and trembling all over. 'Hi! You down there! What—what are you doing?'

'Huh', shouted back the Duck.

'Where are you going?'

'Goin' places,' retorted the Duck narrowly escaping a collision with a refuse barge.

'What sort of places?'

'Waal, Normandy, I guess.'

Donald had heard a good deal about Normandy. Quite apart from Albert and Lily, his passengers had for two days read and talked of nothing else. Complete strangers talked to each other with shining eyes about Normandy. All the world's thoughts were focused on Normandy—Normandy and the Boys.

Myopic clerks, bare-legged girls with scarlet mouths, old, grey, sagging women carrying string shopping bags, you'd think that they were almost ashamed of themselves because they weren't in Normandy with the boys scaling the Atlantic Wall. And at the sight of the Duck, actually setting off to go there, Donald felt that he had to go, too, or bust.

'Wait for me!' he bellowed.

'How's that?' came the answer.

'I'm coming too!'

'Oh, yeah?' The Duck plainly did not believe Donald, and this is the point in my story when I am in some doubt whether I shall be believed myself. All I would remind you is that this took place in the instant Time had stopped; and if you lay Old Man Time by the heels, almost anything can happen.

Donald took three skips and a jump, cleared the parapet of Lambeth Bridge, and landed with an almighty splash on the swift-flowing surface of the Thames. The Duck had already started down the river, and Donald went after it as hard as he could, churning up the water with his wheels and finding himself, now that he was committed to the adventure, just a little scared.

He didn't know the way to Normandy for one thing, and he didn't know the rule of the road at sea; and, in the matter of the sea itself, he wasn't at all sure whether he'd be sea-sick or not. The great thing was to keep as close as possible to the Duck, which he did, and I can't help thinking that Donald must have caused a good deal of astonishment and perhaps enthusiasm among the river traffic. But that was nothing to his reception at Sheerness. There was an immense convoy just starting off for the Cherbourg peninsula, and, before he knew where he was, Donald had lost the Duck. He was sorry about that because they had become rather friends on the way down the river. He told the Duck why he was called Donald, and showed him how he could waggle his tail; and the Duck said they surely were buddies, and taught him some maritime swear-words, and a nautical poem beginning:

When upon your port is seen
A steamer's starboard light of green,
There's nothing more that you can do
For green to red keeps clear of you.

Donald was getting rather mixed up with the convoy while he hunted for the Duck, and suddenly up rushed a motor launch, and a congested-looking lieutenant shouted at him through a megaphone and asked him what the blankety blank he thought he was and where the blankety blank he thought he was going, and who gave him orders to paint himself that colour, and why wasn't he flying his pennants, and what sort of a son-of-a-gun had he got in charge, and a lot that was quite incomprehensible to poor Donald, and made him rather unhappy.

But, what hurt him most, was the reference to his colour, because he was just a provincial bus painted a different colour from the other London buses—chocolate to be precise—but he was doing his bit the same as they were; more so, because here he was going to the Cherbourg peninsula and they were only going to the Elephant and Castle, and places like that; and anyway, when people had faces the colour of a beetroot the less they shouted through megaphones about colour, the better. So Donald thought it would be more dignified if he just took no notice and tacked himself on to the convoy, and pretended he was some sort of secret weapon.

Besides store ships and ammunition ships and tank landing ships, there were lines of landing craft crammed with infantry stretching to the horizon, and sloops, and lean, grey destroyers, like wolf-hounds screening the flanks, all churning up the waves in long ribbons of foam. None of them had ever seen a bus in their lives and at first there was a good deal of rustic, or rather nautical, humour flying about.

But Donald ignored them so coldly, and maintained so dignified a silence—actually he was feeling rather sea-sick—that the banter died away, and a rumour somehow got round the convoy that Donald really was some sort of devastating secret weapon. For the rest of the voyage they all regarded him with a respect that was not entirely free from nervousness, especially as his steering was a bit erratic.

Well, they got there at last, and it wasn't a bit like what Donald had expected. There was no Atlantic Wall to be seen; only a lot of smoke and flashes of bursting shells from a cruiser on the horizon; the waves were breaking in surf along the beach, and every now and then a mine exploded throwing up a column of yellow foam.

The landing craft fanned out and flung themselves through the surf on to the beaches, and the infantry floundered ashore cheering. Donald followed the rush and found himself ashore on a beach seething with activity the stentorian voice of a loud-speaker shouted orders through the roar of anti-aircraft guns; a bomb burst a little distance away, and a cloud of smoke rolled down upon them obscuring the beach from hostile bombers.

An ambulance jeep lurched through the smoke-screen and pulled up alongside Donald. 'Say—you an ambulance?' it demanded. Donald was rather glad to stop pretending to be a secret weapon.

'Well, you know,' he said, 'I'm a bus really, but I'm game for anything. As a matter of fact, I just came along to do my bit with the boys.'

'Well, isn't that fine,' said the jeep. 'We've got a guy here and I guess he's mighty bad. He needs to be flown to England right now.'

'That's all right', said Donald recklessly. 'Let me have him.'

'But, say, stranger,' expostulated the jeep can you fly?'

'You never know what you can do till you try,' retorted Donald. 'I swam here. I ought to be able to fly back. Wouldn't you think?'

'Search me,' said the jeep, who never quite knew what to make of the English, anyway, but this just about put the lid on it. 'Guess he's yours, stranger, and without more ado a bandaged figure on a stretcher was laid on the floor inside the bus. Donald gave a hop, skip and a jump and, sure enough, up he soared into the air and back to England.

The traffic light changed from red to green. Albert mechanically let in the clutch and pressed the accelerator. Lily came to with a start, and turned automatically towards the interior of the vehicle. 'All fares please,' she said, rattling the coppers in her satchel; and then she remembered the bus was empty. They went trundling across Lambeth Bridge.

Next day Albert was notified by the War Office that young Tom had been severely wounded and was in a hospital just outside London. The following Sunday being their day off Albert and Lily went to see him. He was mostly bandages but he could see out of one eye, and grin at them between the rolls of lint. Albert sat one side of him and Lily the other.

'I was flown back in one of them ambulance planes,' said Tom. He lay silent for a while. 'Must have been a bit queer in the head, Dad. I had a notion it was you piloting the plane.' Again he reflected with his one eye closed. A light-footed nursing sister with a little tray in her hands paused at the foot of the bed and passed on.

'And I had a notion, Lil' pursued young Tom, 'that it was you looking after me.'

'I hope I did it proper,' said Lil.

Tom's strong white teeth showed between the bandages.

'Not half you didn't. You rattled your coppers and you said: "All fares please!"'

They laughed like anything.

"Good news, Dad. You won't have to buy me any new books for next term. I'm still going to be in the same form."

"You said our Alfie would come to a bad end didn't yer! Well what about this? He's getting six months off his sentence for good behaviour."

"Why do you think George may soon come to the point?" "He Keeps asking me if you and Dad are pleasant to live with."

Yeh! He was the laziest man on earth. The only exercise he ever took was when he read a ghost story to make his flesh creep!

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The Renaissance Of Indian Magic

By
K. BHAGYANATHAN

We begin this week a series of three articles on magic—a subject of unfailing interest to young and old alike. Its author is a student of Indian magic and is keenly interested in its revival. He is an M.A. in English, but he would prefer his M.A. to denote —"Magic Art".

Look on "that" picture of an Indian magician proudly presenting his bewildering illusion of the Indian Rope Trick before an audience of Kings and Queens and nobles, and then turn your eyes to "this" picture of a shabby "jadoo-walah" going through his repertoire of tricks surrounded by a motley crowd of street urchins, stragglers and passers by. The contrast is severe. "Oh, what a fall was there my countrymen." The stagnation of Indian magic, the stifling of its evolution, and its final strangulation, form one of the major tragedies of our country. Is it not high time for us to stage a come back in the magical world and once again become a top liner.

Literary Renaissance

Nowhere has it been realized more than in India that Freedom is not just a word. Freedom is the very life-blood of a nation, its creative instinct. When about a century and a half ago our liberty was shipped to a tiny island thousands of miles away, with it was automatically set adrift on the sea of neglect, our literature, arts, and crafts. A slavish mind can never be creative; hence the slow fading out of our theatre, Dance, Painting Sculpture. After years of subjugation the nation shook off its stupor, looked round, and began to claim the fundamental rights of man. And with the birth of the mighty Indian nationalistic movement was born a twin child—the Renaissance of our culture.

Everybody, everywhere began to speak enthusiastically about the revival of Indian literature and arts. Pride in one's own rich heritage, which is the prime motive spirit in all creative art, made us eager to display before the wondering eyes of the world, our own glorious literature, divine dancing, beautiful painting, and marvellous sculpture. Sarat Chandra Chatterji infused new life into the Bengali novels and made them impetuously dynamic; Rabindranath Tagore dressed in Urvasi's rainbow roles the matronly Hindu philosophy and thus made it the cynosure of enchanted eyes; Uday Sankar made the gods and goddesses who were lurking in the Ajanta caves to come out and dance again on the earth; Bengal artists once again took up their long neglected brushes and colours, and began painting in the Indian way; the scintillating notes of Indian music made people prick up their ears and listen to the melody. Recently the movement for the renovation and revitalisation of the Indian stage has been inaugurated by the "Peoples Theatre" and National Theatre. When there are so many god-fathers eager to claim as their protegee these long forgotten children of India, I wonder why magic is still left an orphan and neglected.

Magic And Religion

There is a popular belief in India that our Magic was always of a religious character, and hence cannot be successfully clothed in the modern dress so as to make it presentable on the modern stage. These people still believe that "Black Magic" can never be distilled and purified into "White Magic". When the evolution of Magic in different countries is critically examined it is apparent that the "White Magic" as presented by modern performers in the various theatres of the world, has been evolved from the "Black Magic" of the ancient wizards. I believe that there was nothing black about the magic of the ancients except in the use they put their knowledge of the natural science. They used their "wisdom" to deceive the credulous, and not to entertain them.

It is a remarkable fact that in the initial stages Magic was always, fostered by religion, and the priests of the different religious world were the first magicians in the world. There is a 3,500-years old manuscript in the British Museum describing a magical performance given by a priest before King Khufu. In Egypt the priests used magic to strengthen their sway over the people; in the continent even though many were burnt at the stake for producing phenomenon like the conjuring up of the Dead yet the religious teachers are said to have performed "miracles"; and in our country too half naked, ash besmeared fakirs performed incredulous feats claiming supernatural powers. The debunking of the belief that the ancient priests possessed supernatural powers and therefore were able to perform their miracles, was the first step in the evolution of Modern Magic.

Egyptian Temple Magic

"The art of magic was perfected to a marvellous degree in Ancient Egypt. There seems little room to doubt that those wizards of Pharoah who tried unsuccessfully to oppose Moses and Aaron were masters of magic in their own degree..... We know from contemporary records that the ancients performed all sorts of illusions in their temples for the mystification of the simple worshippers. For instance there was a famous temple at Thebes where a trumpet sounded when the door of a shrine was timidly pushed open by a worshipper entering to bring offerings. The walls were too narrow to accommodate any human being, yet the invisible horns of elf-land sounded, doubtless to the great financial benefit of the local priesthood..... This trick was worked as follows. When the doors were pushed open, a system of pulleys, cords and rods pushed into a vessel of water a ball to the upper part of which a trumpet was fixed. The whole was enclosed in a sealed cylinder. When the ball entered the water the air above was compressed and forced through the trumpet, giving forth sounds that would have been sufficiently eerie on a dark night in the midst of a mysterious temple."

"Many of the tricks used by the Ancients for Trials by Ordeal have recently come under the scrutiny of modern magicians, and have been found capable of very simple solutions.... On a site of a Greek temple at Athens, excavators a few years ago discovered a magic pitcher which was famous in Greek legend in trials for witchcraft.... The pitcher was perforated with innumerable holes all round its upper half. The priest's half filled the pitcher, passed it to the suspected necromancer, and asked him to drink from it. If he succeeded in doing so, he was innocent; if not, they burned him alive.... If the unfortunate man tilted the pitcher to bring the water to his lips, it poured out of the holes in the upper half of the vessel, and not a drop reached his mouth. Then one of the priests would take the pitcher and with grave and deliberate enjoyment drink its contents to the dregs without spilling a drop.... The explanation is simple in the extreme. The handle of the pitcher was hollow, and channels led from the top of the handle inside the rim to the spout. By exerting suction on the spout the liquid could be drawn up the handle and into the mouth without ever passing the holes in the sides of the pitcher."

"Another illusion which gained great kudos for its demonstrators among the Greek temple virgins and which offered a convenient way of getting rid of unwanted people, was the ordeal in which a girl apparently had a sword passed through her stomach, the end projecting from her back, yet suffered no wound. When the victim was stabbed similarly with the same sword, death resulted. This illusion is now performed by many magicians."

"Most famous of all the tricks of ancient temple magic was the Delphic oracle, which was simply worked by means of an ordinary speaking tube" (From "White Magic"). The above critical survey, by Jasper Maskelyne, of some of the miracles of Ancient Egyptian priests makes it very clear that the alleged wonder workers were of the earth, earthy. They were after all not in league with supernatural powers

Conjuring Up The Dead

The Egyptians were not the only people who were practising the art of deception in ancient times. In the continent several miracle mongers presented their mysteries to awestruck men and women. One of the favourite illusions of these religious magicians was the calling up of the dead. Usually the effect was produced at nights, in caves, where the faustnses dwelt chanting loud incantations, the magicians put various incenses in a fire, and created a thick pall of opaque smoke. And on the smoke he produced figures of the dead, and demons and devils. The secret of the illusion was simplicity itself. The images were cast on the smoke by concave mirrors cleverly concealed by the performer among the rocks. Research has shown that sometimes the priests used the principle of the magic lantern for creating the ghosts. To the uninitiated the illusion was perfect.

It can be said that "in the religious cults of the Nile valley modern magic had its birth." After careful research students were able to get at the secrets of the ancient magicians. The revelations made them realize that "supernatural effects could be produced by natural means." Then the westerners decided to cultivate the "art of creating supernatural effects by natural means," and use it not to 'deceive' the public, but to 'entertain' them. Hence was born a long line of magicians who made money by deceiving the public in an entertaining way. And the west has progressed by leaps and bounds in the world of magic. Robert Houdin, Houdini, Herrman, Horace Goldin, Devante, Carter, Nicola their name is legion.

Modern Magic And India

Every other country except India has contributed to the growth of Modern magic, and have produced great magicians. If a conference of the magicians of different countries is convened, China will be represented by Long Tack Sam; Germany by the Great Lafayette; Australia will send Levante, to represent her, Italy will send Chefalo; and from America, England and France any number of first clas magicians can be sent to the conference. But India has not even one first class modern magician to represent her. This is a great tragedy indeed, for India is reputed the world over as the land of magic and mystery. Why this dearth of magicians in India?

Causes Of Decline

Krishnalal Sridharani writing about Indian Magic says: "Moreover, Hindus regard magic as a meli-vidya, or "a dirty art" and they look down upon those who perform it. The respectability that it enjoys in the form of harmless entertainment in Park Avenue pent-houses and at Rotarian dinners ,jars upon Hindu sensitivity, and the great American industry of manufacturing trick playing cards and rubber eggs and other such "magical" devices would be unthinkable in India, or at least, it has been unthinkable up to now" (from My India, My America). The outcasting of the magician by Indians was one of the major reasons for the decline of magic in India. This social branding made people shy to take up magic as a profession. And failing to get students the art itself decayed

Any art, to flourish must be modified to suit changing conditions, changing men, and changing needs First came Shadowgraphy; it soon had to give way to the Magic Lantern. The magic lantern was flickered out by the Movies. The Movies have become obsolete because talkies have usurped its place in the world of entertainment. And I am sure we will live to see the Talkies giving place to three dimensional films—so art grows. But because Indian Magic failed to develop through the ages, to-day it has no place in the world of magic. Indeed one can say that this stagnation has caused Indian Magic to putrefy.

The neglect to do research into the history and Art of Magic in other countries hastened the death of Indian magic. Speaking about his study of magic, Jasper Maskelyne writes "Before my own initiation into the mysteries of White Magic I spent innumerable hours studying the works of past masters. My researches took me as far afield as the British Museum (whose Egyptian papyri translations have furnished me with the secrets of tricks practised before the Pharaos and which I have since successfully revived), the private collections of men famous and obscure who have made a life-study of necromancy and illusion, and to many queerer places still.... To this day I still pursue any out-of-the-way but of knowledge about present or past wizardy. I shall always do so. For a stage magician, if he is to keep really abreast of his work, and to carry forward his minute personal part of the world study of magic, must do far more than just produce pretty illusions before the foot lights". I wonder whether there has been, or is, one single magician in India so serious about the study of magic.

Indian Magic Must Be Revived

Indian Magical creations! My mind fondly lingers over the magical creations of ancient Indian magicians. The famous Indian Rope Trick, The Sword and Basket trick, the Levitated Fakir, the Growing Mango Tree—and our ancestors were able to produce these marvellous effects when foreign magicians were "passing coins from hat to hat; producing Eggs from handkerchiefs", and transferring glasses of Ink and Water. What wonderful effects we should have been able to produce if only the Art of Magic had maintained the slowest progress in our country. Indian magic must be revived and revitalised by young blood. Educated young men should take Magic as a profession, and even like the Chinese who have their own system of magic, create an exclusive Indian Magic school. And backed with the glamorous pageantry of Indian life such a system of magic is sure to have a spectacular success. There is certainly both fame and money for any one who will present an "Indianised" Magic show. Let us not any longer leave India magic to the winds to decide its fate.

"George must have a wonderful Sergeant. He says that he'd have won the Croix de Guerre if they could only have found a General to kiss him."

(Next Week: The Jadoo-Wallah A Dissection Of His Tricks).

MENTAL HYGIENE— ITS APPLICATION TO DAILY LIFE

Dr. K. R. Masani, Psychiatrist, Interviewed

By

SARDI

Psychiatry is a field of medical science which has received but scant attention in our country. With the purpose of receiving elucidation, purely from the layman's viewpoint, on this important but much neglected subject, I sought out Dr. K. R. Masani, Chairman of the Indian Council for Mental Hygiene, and considered to be one of the foremost psychiatrists of our country.

The first thing I noticed about this young psychiatrist was his cheerful countenance which radiated good humour and at once put me at my ease—unlike many practitioners whose air of gravity is often apt to make a sick person sicker still.

Psychiatry Defined

"What", I asked "is psychiatry? "Psychiatry or medical psychology", replied Dr. Masani, "is the branch of medicine which deals, primarily, with the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders, or, to put it more bluntly, with varying types of insanity or diseases of the nerves which are labelled with the popular tag of 'nervous breakdown'. In the past, psychiatry was restricted to the classification of insanities and no attempt was made to discover the causation of these disorders and to effect a cure.

"I am glad to say, however, that, today, psychiatry has become a live science. We have learnt to probe deep into the inner mind and dig out the root of many a mental malady, after which, the application of psychotherapy, as a remedial measure, is the next step."

"Doctor, are there any other forms of mental disorder to which your science may be applied?" I inquired.

"Why, of course," he replied. "Alcoholism, addiction to drugs homosexuality and other forms of sexual derangements, as well as personality disorders such as excessive degrees of jealousy, envy, timidity, nervousness and inferiority feelings—all come under the domain of psychiatry.

"Besides these, the psychiatrist has also to deal with cases of juvenile delinquency as well as criminality among grown-ups. He is also consulted in regard to marital maladjustments and inhibitions which render every-day work difficult for certain individuals."

Mental Hygiene

My glance suddenly happened to fall on a little booklet which bore the intriguing to the 'Mental Hygiene.'

Are mental hygiene and psychotherapy quite the same thing?" I queried.

"Not quite", answered Dr. Masani.

"What then is the difference?"

"I shall try to explain it. Mental hygiene is a composite science resulting from the joint endeavours of specialists in the fields of education, psychiatry, psychology, medicine, criminology, sociology, anthropology, and biology, to mention the main ones. It is a science which aims at promoting the mental health of the general public. To put it in a nutshell, it is a preventive measure whose purpose is to ward off mental disorders, whereas psychotherapy has a curative function to perform."

Criteria For Mental Health

"You used the expression 'mental health'." just now Doctor. How would you define it? It seems rather a wide term."

"You are right," agreed the young psychiatrist. It is not easy to be precise in this case. Mental health may be gauged by three main criteria:

"(a) A mentally healthy person feels reasonably happy and displays cheerfulness under normal circumstances.

(b) A person, at peace with himself, is usually capable of a maximum output of his potentialities which are impaired the moment disharmony enters in, resulting in inefficiency in his daily work.

"(c) The ability to get on with such of our fellowmen as are reasonably pleasant. This, however, is a difficult hurdle for many of us. A person who can adapt himself to any company in which he finds himself, is one who may be said to have excellent mental health.

"The goal of mental hygiene," continued Dr. Masani, "is to promote the three mental conditions I have just mentioned, and to prevent various maladjustments, character disorders and twists of personality to which I referred earlier."

Conditions And Causes Of Maladjustments

"What", I interrupted, "are the causes of these aberrations?"

"Well, a few are the outcome of physical disease, and some are due to a sudden mental trauma, as in the case of shell-shock. But the bulk of mental and nervous disorders and character deviations are the offspring of mental conflicts and tensions, for which there may be many reasions such as conflicts resulting from sex desires a false sense of inferiority for real or imagined disabilities, a general emotional frustration with one's family members or neighbours, ill-treatment by others, disappointment in one's work, and a host of common everyday occurences."

"'Do you believe that the child is father of the man?"

"Why of course. It is now become axiomatic that an individual's personality growth is largely influenced by the way he is brought up in his childhood. The dissemination of mental hygiene, in regard to the care of infants and children, among parents and teachers, is an important feature of mental hygiene. Instruction to newly-wedded couples and to mothers at ante and post-natal maternity clinics is very desirable.

Psychiatry In Education

"Detection of a child's deviations and their early correction would nip any abnormal traits in the bud and prevent future unhappiness in the shape of neuroses and personality disturbances. For this reason, the employment of psychiatric social workers attached to schools, or visiting teachers to detect and treat children who show signs of being mentally unstable is a very useful application of psychiatry in the field of education.

Psychiatry In Medicine

"Medicine", went on the doctor, "is another field where there is much need for applying mental hygiene for the better training of medical students in connection with the common forms of functional medical disturbances which are so commonly encountered. A large proportion of aches and pains in various parts of the body, palpitation, asthma, loss of appetite, etc., are often caused by psychological rather than physical or organic factors. Psychiatric treatment and not medicinal doses, would be the proper remedy for these."

"Doctor, could you quote a case or two to illustrate this statement?"

"Certainly. Recently, a case was admitted to a psychiatric outpatient clinic, which forty doctors had been unable to cure with medicine. This was because the real causative factor—namely, mental strain due to the patient's unhappy marital relations with her husband—had not been probed."

Need For Psychiatrists

"This," I ventured to suggest, "makes me feel we need more psychiatrists in India."

"Most certainly we do—thousands of them. An immediate beginning in the training of psychiatrists is necessary. Thus far, there are only about 10 to 12 psychiatrists in the entire country, besides about half a dozen qualified Indian psychiatrists and a dozen junior men in the Army, acquiring experience in this subject.

"The establishment of preventive psychiatric institutions such as Outpatient Clinics, Mental Hygiene Clinics, Child Guidance Clinics and Psychopathic Hospitals, where insanity may be arrested in its early stages, would be very valuable.

Other Fields

"Mental hygiene has also many applications in the fields of Public Health, Delinquency and Industry, but I fear I have not the time now to go into these, as I have to rush off to a sub-committee meeting of the Advisory Committee on Mental Hygiene and Delinquency."

"If I may keep you a moment longer, Doctor," I entreated, "would you tell me something about this committee you have just mentioned?"

"Oh, about a year ago, a society for the promotion of Mental Hygiene in India, named the Indian Council for Mental Hygiene, was formed. The Council has four Advisory Committees—dealing with Education, Medicine, Public Health and Delinquency. If you wish, I shall tell you more about them another time.

As we parted there, I thought to myself, is a young man doing a useful job of work for our country. We need more men like him.

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from Page 22)

nities. The "elder" brother is the first to fall a victim to the designs of the "foreigner", the first to adopt foreign ways. The "elder" brother estranges the "younger" one by refusing to dine with him—though it is too far-fetched to blame the "foreigner" for the sin of untouchability! The "younger" brother is the first to rise in revolt against the "foreigner" (shades of 1857 and Khilafat agitation!). But by the time the "elder" brother's eyes are opened and, discarding "foreign" ways, he strives for freedom, the younger brother has fallen a victim to the foreign woman's wiles. Th egrowing 'suspicion, bitterness and hostility reach a climax in the division of the family estate, even the ancestral mansion being divided into two by a wall—DEEWAR—which is demolished only when the PEOPLE realize the evils of separation and rise, determined to unite.

Some will doubtless disagree with this political analysis. But it is a theme which must appeal to every patriot's heart; even Muslim Leaguers, if they saw it through coolly, should have nothing to complain. Keyed to an emotional pitch throughout, one cannot but he moved by it. But to one like this reporter, the religious symbolisms, the continuous idol-worshipping scenes, the *'kirtans'* and 'bhajans', can have no appeal. They take us back to the revivalist and mystical phase of our national movement instead of carrying us forward to a rational and socialist way of living and thinking.

Prithviraj Kapoor's idealism and nationalism are unquestioned. But they must be expressed in the context of the rational PRESENT and not the mystical PAST. The present fanatical mood of the upholders of Pakistan is but a resounding echo of the aggressive Hindu revivalism of our early nationalists. Let us not, therefore, pull down one wall of prejudice and unreason, only to put up another!

UZRA

PRITHVI

*

Damyanti Sahni

In the opinion of a friend who knows more about the stage than I do, DEEWAR is the most competently-produced play he has seen in India. It is undoubtedly a landmark in the development of the new Indian theatre and Prithvi Theatres may well be proud of it.

Particularly gratifying is the uniformly high standard of acting. Prithviraj himself reveals this time an eloquent restraint which is admirable. Uzra Mumtaz who has already made a name in People's Theatre's "ZUBAIDAH" and Prithvi Theatres' "SHAKUNTALA", plays the elder brother's wife with her usual dignity and poise.

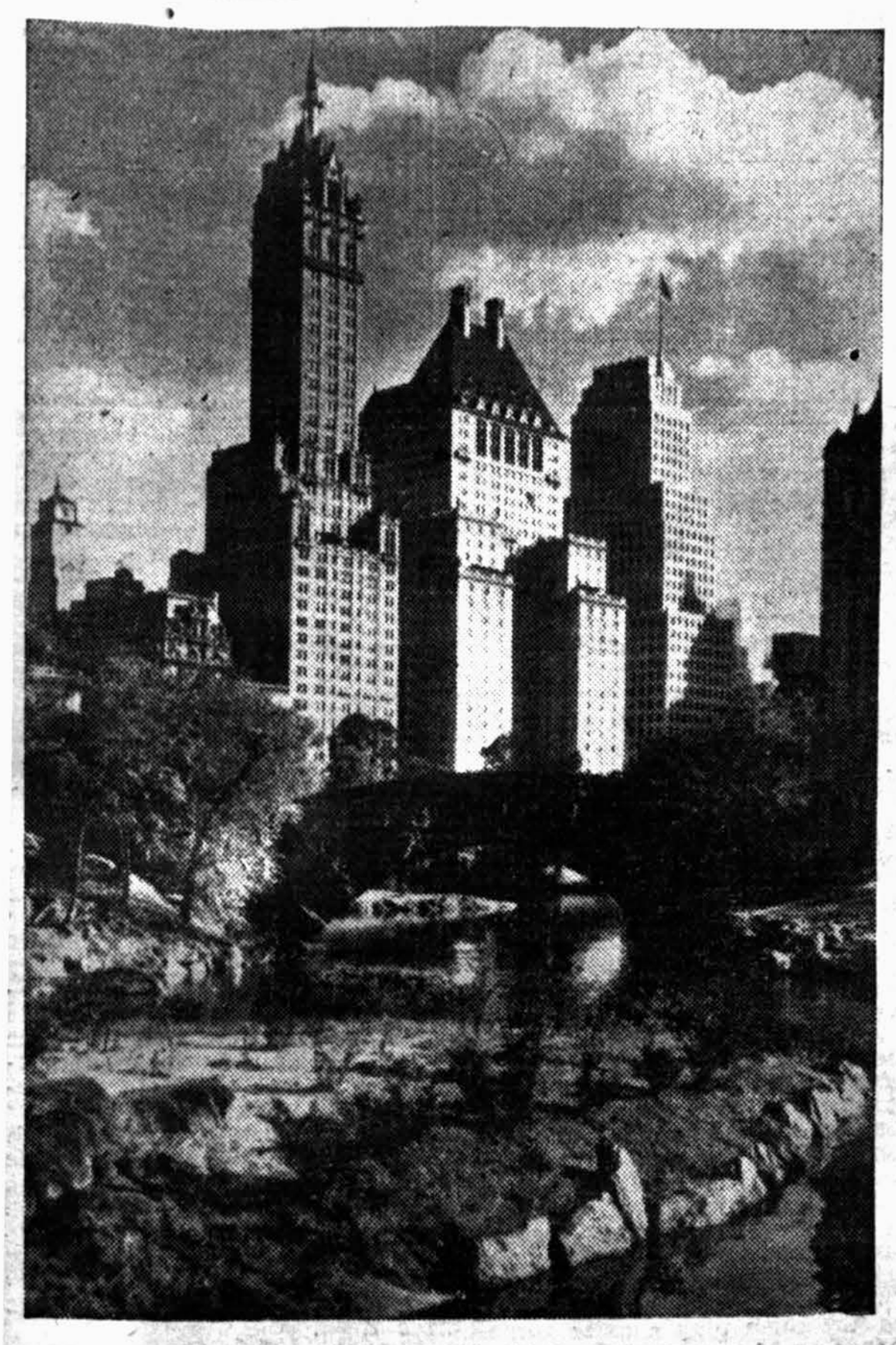
The highlight of the play, however, is a terrific performance by Damyanti Sahni in the difficult (and unpopular!) role of the "foreign woman." A lesser artiste would have made it either "cheap" or dull, either obviously villainous or academic and obstruse. But she gives her role both solidity and that subtle fourth dimension of good acting—the sense of an inner meaning beyond the dialogue. To watch her on the stage is a delight, and the boos and cat-calls her character provokes from the more demonstrative members of the audience are the measure of her success. In "DEEWAR" she completely fulfils the promise she had held out, in People's Theatre's "Zubeidah" and "Gaon."

Wife of I.P.T.A.'s Bombay Secretary, Balraj Sahni, Damyanti (like her husband) has arrived in the People's Theatre—via Shantiniketan, Basic Education centre at Wardha, and the B.B.C. in London! She possesses the rare combination of good looks, capacity for hard work and histrionic talent. According to her friends, she has yet to grow up—which, also, is an asset in a stage or screen career!

Next to Damyanti Sahni, the surprise sensation of "DEEWAR" is Raj Kapoor, the chubby, rosy-cheeked son of Prithviraj, who is not only a record-breaking sandwich-eater but also a scene-stealer 'par excellence.' Every time he walks on to the stage, he puts everyone else in the shade. His bright sense of comedy and free acting make some of our veteran screen comedians look like shabby amateurs. If one were not afraid of giving so young an actor a swelled head, one could easily say that one day he will—but then one had better not say it!

Father & Son

U.S. General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower signs the official register during a visit to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, in the eastern state of New York, on June 20, 1945 His son, First Lieutenant John S. Eisenhower, looks on. Lieutenant Eisenhower was graduated from the Academy on June 6, 1944 the day of the Allied landings in Normandy. His father, Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in Europe, was graduated from the Academy thirty years ago.



NEW YORK CITY
The Modern Babylon

By Ishbel Ross

The destiny of New Yory City has been molded to some extent by its geography. Its picturesque aspects have been erected by its people. Its towers rise in tiered splendor from an island two and one-half miles at its widest point. Its rock foundation is seamed with granite veins in which mica and semi-precious stones are embedded.

In its center rises the tallest edifice in the world—the Empire State Building, 1,250 feet high, silhouetted against the skyline like a great inland lighthouse. But the island also has room for small family dwellings with back gardens. New York is paradoxical in its tensile strength and youthful buoyancy. For a city so large it is strangely quiet. Its traffic moves with the hum of smooth machinery. Its horns are subdued; its only strident notes come from river whistles. There are few street calls and except for the blare of loudspeaker trucks during the election campaign it functions quietly even though its population is a tightly packed unit.

New York occupies 320 square miles of land, has 578 miles of waterfront, 2,500 buildings more than ten stories high, 265 miles of subway and elevated lines, 15,000 restaurants and 500 hotels. But its character and history spring from its population—its 7,000,000 inhabitants representing more than 50 national strains welded into the basic pattern of American life.

Its climate, sea-borne and capricious, varies from extremes of hurricane proportions to the still beauty of summer, or winter frost when the trees are laced with ice and children skate on city ponds and rinks. Spring lingers only long enough for dogwood to blossom in the city parks and the summers are long and uncomfortable. At times the heat is so intense that the George Washington suspension bridge flexes like a bow in the middle. But many find relief in aircooled restaurants and cinemas, roof gardens, electric fans and the fine free beaches within easy reach.

Although the rectangular blocks of buildings seem inhumanly remote from the trees and flowers, actually there are more trees in New York than buildings. Besides its 93 parks, roof gardens blossom in spring and summer, and chrysanthemums spring from Brooklyn backyards. Maple and plane trees abound, but more resistant to the New York climate is the Chinese ailanthus, known as the "backyard tree." New York has few front gardens but rambler roses, trellises, rock gardens, tulip beds, fountains and Italian statuary may be found to the rear of small brick houses or in apartment house courtyards. Rectories buried under ivy stand their ground within the city limits. The old and the new interlock picturesquely in the great metropolis of the Western Hemisphere and the population is not entirely committed to living in apartment house tiers.

A view of Central Park, New York City, which extends from Fifth to Eighth Avenues and from 59th to 110th Streets in the heart of the city. This view shows a part of the lake against a background of large hotels and tall office buildings.

Central Park-ringed with skyscrapers, the mansions of famous American families and the beginning of Harlem—is dotted with lakes and and playgrounds. It has trees of every type ginkgo to tulip tree. In spring it blooms with laurel, forsythia, magnolia and dogwood. All year round it nourishes sparrows and a few other species of birds. Pigeons flit over its open spaces and their nesting places in the eaves of Metropolitan Museum of Art or St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue. New Yorkers can ride horseback, bicycle, roller skate, ice skate or participate in folk dancing in Central Park. It has a Shakespearean garden with rosemary and violets, a miniature zoo, many statues, and a reservoir round which pedestrians like to tramp. Farther uptown

(Continued on Page 17)

The George Washington Bridge, spanning the Hudson River from upper New York City to the State of New Jersey, where it connects with a link of one of the many transcontinental highways across the United States. The span is one of the longest suspension bridges in the world.

One of America's most famous intersections—Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, in New York City, looking north along Fifth Avenue. At the left is the New York Public Library with its famous stone lions.

New York City at night. A view of the RCA Building in Rockefeller Centre, flanked by other large structures in the group which make up the Centre.

'UP PERISCOPE—DOWN PERISCOPE...'

By Lieut.-Commander Trevor Blore

Sailors are, in many ways, a race apart from landsmen. But even among sailors there is a separate tribe— the men of the submarines, the men who sail beneath the waves.

And the "submariners", as they are called in the British Navy, pride themselves on being a tribe apart, living a life which is hard even for other sailors to imagine.

In time of war, theirs is the most hazardous and arduous existence. Much of it is spent locked away for weeks on end in the cramped, tubular steel hull which is their home. Here, night is turned into day, though most of the crew will not see even starlight for the two or three weeks of the patrol.

Here is an impression of an eventful day in the life of a submarine sailor on patrol in Far East waters. In the main, the life is one of discomfort and monotony. The day of a successful attack is a Red Letter day.

Up For The Day's Joy

The sun has set, and darkness has descended upon the waters. Now comes the ever-welcome order, "Stand by to surface." The submariner's "day" is about to begin. Like a great whale the boat breaks surface. Up goes the conning tower hatch, and the sailors breath deeply with enjoyment as the crisp night air pours down into their stuffy home. Soon, the great Diesel engines throb into life, driving the boat and recharging the electric batteries.

"Carry on smoking". Pipes and cigarettes are lit. In the tiny galley the first meal of the submariner's day is being cooked.

While the majority of the crew eat, smoke and go about their routine tasks which keep the submarine in fighting condition, some men keep watch. On the little bridge which tops the conning tower are the officer of the watch and lookouts. With keen eyes the watch for any sign of danger, and close to hand is the switch of the klaxon horn which, in an instant, can send the submanine diving to safety as the officer and lookouts scramble down the conning tower ladder and slam the hatch behind them.

The night wears on. Torpedo mechanism is tuned. Batteries are attended to. The lookouts are changed from time to time. The Diesel engines feed the batteries for the coming hours of light which will be spent submerged. Soon it will be dawn. Men puff hungrily at the last pipe of final cigarette.

Back To The Depths

At last come the orders. "Out pipes." "Driving stations." The Diesels grow silent. The submarine dives.

As though by the wave of a wand, everything is changed. A hushed atmosphere prevails throughout the boat. Men's voices are muffled, toneless, as though through a layer of cotton wool. Now the batteries are driving the boat along at a crawl, for electricity must be conserved for an emergency, or for swift attack.

Equally to be conserved is the supply of precious air, and the men off watch must not move around or do anything energetic which would make them consume extra oxygen. Most of the men sleep but some play a quite game of cards or fashion models, wooden ships or toys for their children at home.

Enemy In Sight

In the control room, the smooth steel shaft of the periscope slides quietly upwards every few minutes. The officer of the watch takes a quick look round, and the periscope is lowered. Then the rating who sits at the listening apparatus reports a distant sound, like the beat of propellers. Immediately the captain is called. Now the propeller sounds grow louder.

"Up periscope!" The captain crouches to meet the eyepiece as the shaft rises. Quickly he looks through the periscope in the direction indicated by the propeller sounds. Yes, an enemy convoy, all unawares, is bearing down upon the submarine.

"Down periscope!" The enemy must not be given a chance to spot the tell-tale feather on the surface of the water caused by the periscope.

All hands move quickly to action stations. Speed is increased. "All torpedo tubes to the ready." The submarine drives forward.

"Up periscope!" Swiftly the captain measures his target estimating the speed and cource of the enemy ships and all other vital factors for his attack. These he calls out to one of his officers, who transmits them to a calculating machine. Final adjustments are made to the torpedoes and the submarine's course. The captain waits those few endless seconds for the sights to train on the target.

The Kill

"Fire!" The word flashes in red light on the order instrument in the torpedo compartment. There is a shudder throughout the submarine as the torpedoes leave their tubes.

"Torpedoes fired. Torpedoes running, Sir." The report comes back to the captain. A stop-watch ticks off the seconds as the torpedoes speed towards the enemy. At last in rapid succession come the rumbling explosions which spell success.

The lines of tension vanish from the captain's face. He grins happily. But this is no time for rejoicing and congratulation. Orders come in quick succession. Already the Japanese escorting warships must be hunting for the hidden submarine. The boat dives deep.

Play Possum

"Shut off for depth charging!" The submarine lies silent awaiting the enemy attack. The racing propellers of the enemy destroyers sound like an express train approaching in a tunnel, and then comes the nasty clanging sound of the depth charges. The submarine is shaken from end to end.

Time after time the depth charges explode. The submarine lies deep and silent. At last, the enemy loses the scent. The attack is over. Quietly, the captain tells his first lieutenant to let the men return to their patrol routine, and they leave their action stations, and return to patrol duties, or to sleep.

The day wears on to that welcome hour of darkness, when the "lid" will be raised, and pipes and cigarettes will be lit once more.

"FLANNELL'D FOOL"...

... and "Muddied Oaf." Britain's wars have been won on her playing fields as her "flannell'd fools" and "muddied oafs" are proving once again to-day. From playing fields to laboratory may sound a far cry, but sports and games make direct calls on both the chemist and the British chemical industry. The grass of British playing fields, lawns and golf greens is the envy of the world, but it is not the unaided product of the British climate. The chemist has supplied ordinary fertilisers and special mixtures to kill weeds and nourish the grass; mercurial preparation to prevent the mildews and soil fungi which damage golf greens; chemicals to check worms and to destroy leather-jackets. All of these are even more essential in India. As with grounds, so with equipment. Chemical research has helped to make balls travel farther, bounce better or last longer as each game demands. Tennis balls, for example, contain pellets of ammonium chloride and sodium nitrite. These react to produce nitrogen gas which increases the pressure and therefore the bound. The leather and rubber for bat and racquet handles, sporting gloves, footwear and footballs are all variously processed to impart the right degrees of softness, elasticity, strength or durability. After the war India will see fresh proof of sport's dependence on chemistry in the shape of tennis racquet strings and fishing tackle made from nylon instead of ordinary gut.

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The Elephant Boy Becomes A Fortress Boy

Staff Sergeant Sabu Dastagir, the "Sabu" of many jungle movies has returned from the Southwest Pacific where he served as ball turret gunner on a B-24 Liberator bomber with the U. S. Army Air Force, and is spending a furlough in the U. S. west coast city of San Francisco. "Sabu" has been decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross for his part in a flight over Borneo, and has won several of her medals.

SARAWAK- The Land Of The White Rajah

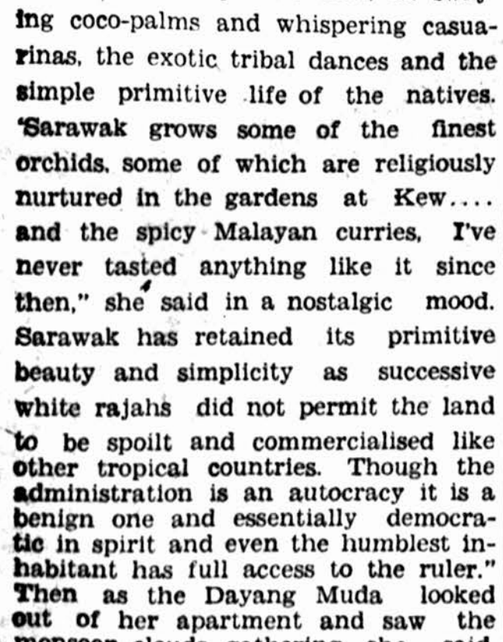
BY CORREY BON

Sarawak on the north-east coast of Borneo, a country about the size of England and Wales, is a valuable prize of war. This tropical paradise is the only country in the world to be ruled by a white rajah, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, third in the line of white rajahs. Famous for its remnants of primitive head-hunting tribes, the orangutan and the flying frog and rich in oil, rubber, tin, coal and gold, this land will soon be restored to its former ruler

Living in Bombay today is charming Dayang Muda of Sarawak, wife of Betram Brooke, H. H. the Tuan Muda of Sarawak, brother of the present rajah. When I met her at the swank Ritz Hotel, she told me she was eager to go back to Sarawak on Red Cross work as soon as conditions permitted. She has been staying in Bombay for nearly three years since her evacuation from Greece. Of her three daughters, now in England, one is married to Captain Hasley Captain of the battleship 'King George V, now making naval history in the Pacific; the second to Commander Terence Maunsell, torpedo specialist and commander in the Royal Navy and the youngest is the wife of Arthur Bryant historian and writer of the "Note Book" in the Illustrated London News and successor to G. K. Chesterton.

The son of Dayang Muda of Sarawak, the Rajah Muda of Sarawak, who is in London at present, has fought with Lord Mountbatten's forces in south-east Asia. Young and handsome, the Rajah Muda, who is heir presumptive is a keen student of oriental languages and posseses all the love for adventure that won for his ancestors a throne in Sarawak.

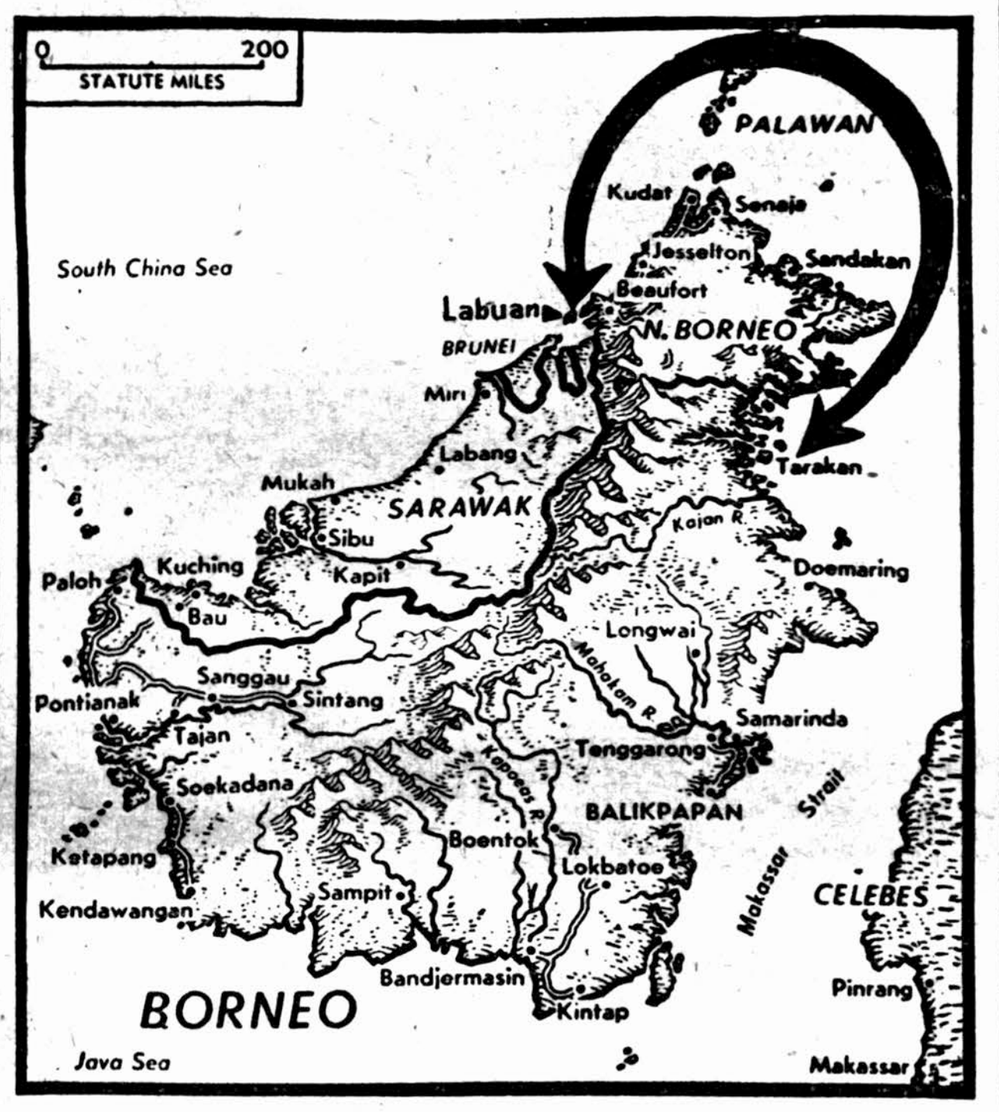
The Dayang Muda reminiscenced about the wonderful days spent in Sarawak, its tropical charm, its swaying coco-palms and whispering casuarinas, the exotic tribal dances and the simple primitive life of the natives. 'Sarawak grows some of the finest orchids, some of which are religiously nurtured in the gardens at Kew.... and the spicy Malayan curries, I've never tasted anything like it since then," she said in a nostalgic mood. Sarawak has retained its primitive beauty and simplicity as successive white rajahs did not permit the land to be spoilt and commercialised like other tropical countries. Though the administration is an autocracy it is a benign one and essentially democratic in spirit and even the humblest inhabitant has full access to the ruler." Then as the Dayang Muda looked out of her apartment and saw the monsoon clouds gathering, she said, "Yes, the rain in Sarawak comes like a wall. Comes nearly every evening clocklike."



H. H. James Brooke the first white Rajah of Sarawak. He was proclaimed Rajah in 1841 after he had helped the Sultan of Borneo in putting down a rebellion.

A Ghost Story

A strange story about the palace or astana at Kuching in Sarawak was related to me by the Dayang Muda. Within the spacious walls have been heard the familiar footsteps of late rajah, the father of the present ruler. Native sentries at the palace say they have heard the footsteps in the night and swear they are unmistakably those of the late rajah. Mrs. Bryant, granddaughter of the late rajah also corroborates this eerie story. It is reported that the last words of the last rajah who died in England were, 'If, when I die, I am not buried in my country, Sarawak, my spirit will haunt it." The late rajah died in 1917 during the last war and for some unknown reason it was not possible to bury him in Sarawak. It is also said that Matang Hill denuded by tropical rains and wind has come to bear a striking resemblance to the features of the late rajah and is looked on with awe by the natives.



Sarawak possesses a fine museum with collections from all over Sarawak. An up-to-date hospital, racecourse, a pologround, cinema and tennis courts were some of its modern features. Sarawak is also well-known for its wireless stations at Kuching, Siku, Miri and other towns. Abundantly rich in natural resources, Sarawak it is stated has no exterior debts. It is believed to be the first country in the British Empire to supply the Navy with petroleum.

Sarawak is a hot, humid land of many rivers, muddy, sluggish, leech and crocodile infested, opening out into deltas of wierd mangrove swamps. These rivers make good means of inland communication for there are hardly any roads. As the story goes it was by swimming across one of these rivers without being harmed by crocodile or leech that the first rajah, Sir James Brooke won the reputation of a holy man and was held in veneration by the inhabitants. So prolific are these crocodiles that a reward is offered for every crocodile egg. Hornbills, peacocks and peasants, eagles and falcons are some of the avian attractions. Among the notorieties in the fauna of Sarawak are the ticks, 'fire ants' and 'pepper ants' which are a source of considerable nuisance. The locale as a whole is not disease ridden, although malaria, small pox and dysentry is fairly endemic due to faulty and irregular diet. These illnesses have been successfully dealt with before the Japanese occupation.

A Picteresque People

The population of Sarawak consists of Dyaks, the head hunters and original inhabitants of the place, the Malays and Chinese. The gaudily tattooed natives wearing ornamental brass rings on their arms and legs live a life of comparative ease in this jungle paradise filled with fruit, fish and game. Some of the Dyaks are employed in tillage, collecting guttapercha and gold dust. Like the Nagas of Assam, the Dyaks of the interior of Borneo and Sarawak are head hunters. This custom of head hunting, believed to have its origin in the ancestral worship of skulls, is rapidly dying out. The present rajah has led many expeditions into the interior to stamp out this practice. According to this pagan custom, heads are required before one can be admitted to certain tribal privileges. One tribal tenet has it that a young Dyak cannot take unto himself a wife unless he has produced at least one head. So in order to make good and avoid loss of face, the young lover has to go and get one. It is said that the head, when shrunk to the size of a teacup after being processed by certain jungle herbs still retains its original features. The Dyaks, unsuspicious and hospitable by nature are highly inflammable when wantonly provoked. "In fact", as a Sarawak official put it, "One can't afford to lose his head in this country by rubbing the natives the wrong way."

The Malays are Mohammedans and dwell on the palm fringed coast of Sarawak and Borneo and are mostly engaged as sailors. Trade is in the hands of the Chinese merchants who mostly hail from Canton.

Soon there may be a grand reunion when the seventy-one year old rajah returns to Sarawak after an absence of nearly three years. Industrial developments are expected to follow in the wake of the destruction of the Japanese. With the reoccupation of Sarawak by the Allies, the peace and tranquil life of this jungle paradise will come again.

H. H. Vyner Brooke the third white Rajah of Sarawak. With the Japanese surrender he will return to his Gadi.

800 Elephants Go Back To Work

Remobilisation Of Beasts In Burma

By LIEUT. REG FOSTER, (Staff Reporter of "S.E.A.C.")

The elephants are coming back into Burma's reviving trade life.

In 1940, more than 6,000 domesticated elephants were employed in Burma mostly in extracting teak trees, while 100,000 men were engaged in forest work and industries arising from it.

Liaising with Civil Affairs authorities is "Elephant Bill"—Lt.-Col. J. W. Williams, Elephant Adviser to the 14th Army. Col. Williams, a big Cornishman from St. Just came out with the British Army during World War I and stayed on. He has been 29 years in the East and for 25 of these has been dealing with elephants, while working for the "Bombay-Burma" Trading Corporation.

Elephants and teak are inseparable. Burma produces about 75 per cent. of the World's teak. Immediately before the war, production and exports of the wood were reaching their highest levels.

This last figures showed a production of nearly 450,000 tons, half of which was exported to India and Europe Burma stands first among the world's exporters of teak, and though it will be some time before the industry can be on a business footing, a start is being made.

For the elephants, it has been a hard war Many have been taken away by the Japanese, some have died from overwork or been killed by bombing Some are still in hiding.

Col. Williams now has more than 800 elephants available for work, and their numbers are increasing daily. As the Japanese forces retreat, more elephants are recovered. Burmese mahouts—key men in handling elephants—are also returning to our lines

Of the available elephants 200 are "feeding" saw mills. In the present state of Burma it is not possible to begin new teak extractions, but thousands of previously felled logs are being recovered from creeks or forests and pulled back to the main stream

There is a great demand by Britain's 14th Army for railway and road construction sleepers, boat building and other uses. The target figure for the Civil Affairs Forest Department is 96,000 tons of round timber before the end of the monsoon. About one half of this amount will be teak.

This activity is having a big effect on the local populations in teak districts, providing employment and a source of currency. Villagers are being paid four annas for each log pulled by them to the side of a river bang. Later, the wood is collected together and rafted down.

In addition, many villagers are employed on fire watching forest fires are so common that Royal Air Force pilots frequently report them. Elephant labour is being employed on a steadily increasing scale as more mahouts and elephants return.

When reports are received that groups of elephants have been seen "Elephant Bill" flies and jeeps to the scene, to supervise their recovery and transfer to "elephant companies."

"Now let 'im punch as 'ard as 'e likes You've sure to win in the end 'E can't stand the sight of blood"

Some Noteworthy Features Of San Francisco Charter

(By K. T. Shah)

Though it is more than six weeks since the Charter of the United Nations was solemnly signed at San Francisco its full authorised text is even now not available in this country. Its champions, like Sir Ramaswamy claim for a significance, as regards the future Peace and Security of the world, which its critics, or more analytical students, judging from press summaries feel reductant to concede. In the absence, however, of the official text of this epoch-making document, it would be unfair to scrutinise its reported provisions too closely. But the world —and particularly countries like ours,— are interested too deeply in the fundamentals of this Organisations to forbear noticing its most salient features, which bear intimately on the future peace and harmony of the peoples of the world.

Nature Of The Organisation: An Association Of Peace-Loving States

The Organisation for International Peace and Security, agreed to be established by the United Nations, is founded on the principle of the "sovereign equality" of its members; and the membership is open, in course of time, to all "peace-loving states" who accept the obligation laid down in the Charter. By its very form, it is not a super-sovereign world state, able to impose its will upon the component units. It is only a voluntary association, the constituted organs of which could have only that much status power, and importance, as is expressly assigned to each of them. It is an irony, or a paradox, whichever you will, that Britain and France, with their imperialist record of three centuries, are implicitly reckoned as "peace-loving"; and become founder member of the Organisation: while Switzerland, who has never had a war of its own making since Charles the Bold of Burgundy was defeated at Nancy in 1470,— is left out,—at least for the moment. Neither Denmark nor Sweden find a place any more than Norway or Bulgaria Italy, Hungary or Rumania. Most of them are enemy countries, or until recently under enemy domination, their exclusion is therefore both understandable and justifiable. But the implicit certificate to Britain and France, the ex-officio, or permanent members of the most important branch of the Organisation, is a paradox, which only the exigencies of international diplomacy may explain, but history cannot justify.

Admission, Suspension And Expulsion Of Members

There are intricate provisions regarding the admission of new members, and the suspension or expulsion of existing members, which cannot be scrutinised in the absence of an authoritative text. But the attribute of "sovereign equality" of every member is highly questionable. If one looks to the composition of the Security Council, the Executive of the Organisation,—one finds that five states,—Britain, Russia, U.S.A. China and France,—are to be ex-officio, or permanent, members; while six more are to be elected for a term of two years with a bar on consecutive re-election on any member. Is this *equality* of all members, or discrimination as between the "Big Five" and the lesser crowd?

Association Of Unequals

The inequality is perpetuated throughout the Chapters and Sections dealing with procedure and voting. The veto of the Big Five remains, despite the most strenuous opposition put up by several members of the San Francisco Conference. Sir R. Mudaliar makes a most ingenious special pleader, for his tacit acquiescence in the veto; but an academic reviewer is under no such obligation as the non-member claims had tied his tongue. Practically every important activity of the General Assembly —something like its Legislature of the organisation,—can be undertaken,—*only on the recommendation* of the Security Council, and not on its own initiative. Certainly any action to *enforce* the recommendation, or otherwise give effect to the basic purposes of the organisation, can only be by or through the Security Council, which has a standing veto at every stage. And the veto will not be operative only if and when the Big Five hold together. Any two of them joining on any important issue of international policy will be able to exercise this Veto. This is hardly a symptom of "Equality" as between even the Foundation Members,—let alone new entrants,—which could justify the very first article of the very first chapter.

Members Sovereignty

Take, next, the "Sovereignty" of members. The Charter, no doubt, provides for absolute sovereignty of each member,—so far as its domestic affairs are concerned, though it requires considerable modification or restriction of sovereignty in regard to international dealing. It was, however, this doctrine of absolute internal sovereignty, which enabled Hitler to perpetrate with impunity all his atrocities on the Jews, in the name of racial purity; and may yet be interpreted to allow and authorise any internal havoc of social injustice, as between classes or communities, in other countries, where racial sentiment, or religious fanaticism is not quite a dead letter.

Some Inevitable Limitations On State Sovereignty

International obligations, moreover, arising under or prescribed by the Charter, cannot be duly fulfilled, without some restriction of internal sovereignty of Member States. Finally, because of this shibboleth of preserving intact internal or domestic sovereignty of each state, the abolition of local armament is impossible. Each State is entitled to maintain its own armed forces by land, sea, and air; and its only obligation under the Charter is to place them at the disposal of the Security Council, or the Military Staff Committee under that body, if and when military action has to be taken against any State. This is not at all in consonance with the basic aims of the organisation for maintaining permanent peace, assuring international security, and promoting all-round co-operation.

State v. People

The Charter, again, deals, as members with *States*. It does not seem to recognise the existence of a "people", apart from a State, though the term "people", as well as "Nation", have been used indiscriminately with the term State. For countries, which have been under alien domination, or which are backward in modern industrialisation, or political organisation, the more important category is "people", not its organised form, the "State". The Charter provides arrangements by which the development of backward regions may be achieved; and through that, the improvement effected in the living standards of the people in such regions. But these arrangements are designed, more from a political, than from an objective or economic, stand point.

Trusteeship And Its Consequences

The doctrine of Trusteeship, for example, is only a new disguise for what was in 1920 called "Mandates", though it comprises something more than the Mandate system of the 1919-1939 era. The responsibility of the Trustee power is considerable,—on paper. But the record of at least the hardy imperialists among them gives little ground to hope that these responsibilities will be discharged in the letter as well as the spirit of the charter. No importance seems to have been attached to indigenous population in areas like the Union of South Africa,—probably again because of the shibboleth of absolute domestic sovereignty of each member state. We agree that no room should be left, in the post-war reorganisation, for any intervention by any power in the domestic affairs of any other State, such as Germany claimed in 1938 on behalf of the Sudetens in the internal affairs of Czecho-Slovakia; or Britain claims, under the Government of India Act, for safeguarding British Capital interests in this country.

Individual v. Collective Intervention

But that doctrine should apply to claims for intervention by any single power, or state; not by the organisation as a whole. Unless the Organisation as a whole declares and guarantees the right of national integrity and independence; and unless the Organisation also undertakes to see that, in the name of internal sovereignty, no oppression or injustice is perpetrated on any section of the people in any State, the arrangement would only prove a Charter of misdemeanour by the larger States and of discontent by the weaker, more backward, or smaller States.

International Law—Where Is It?

This leads to another lacuna,—perhaps deliberately left,—in the very preamble and purposes of the Organisation. The Preamble speaks of the "fundamental freedom" and rights of human beings—men as well as women, and of nations, large and small. But nowhere has care been taken to define those Rights and Freedom, and assure them to the individual citizen, in his or her daily life, all over the world. Similarly, the Charter speaks of respect for international law, principles of justice, and treaty obligations. But nowhere has International Law been codified; nowhere have the principles of justice been defined.

International Court

There is no doubt, an International Court of Justice. But that authority will interpret, or administer, the laws; it cannot enact or make such laws. The General Assembly is also not the Sovereign Legislature to make such laws; and no other machinery seems to be provided in the Charter for that purpose. Committees may be appointed, after the Organisation comes into working order, to deal with this supremely important function; but so far the point is left vague and indefinite. It may not lead to much injustice in regard to international disputes or differences. But unless the fundamental Rights and Freedoms of man and woman are declared and assured in every part of the world; unless steps are taken to bring about a real citizenship of the world, the basic purpose of this Organisation would be defeated, or obscured.

No International Police Force, Nor Disarmament

The ability of the Organisation to guarantee international Peace and Security, and enforce respect for international law as well as on the fundamental rights and freedom of human beings, is conditioned, in the last analysis, on its right to dispose of armed force to compel recalcitrants to fall into line. But, as already remarked, there is no international police force at the command of this world organisation; nor is there any all-round Disarmament. That remains only a distant hope, a pious wish, which those who hold the ultimate sanction in their hand may—or may not—agree to achieve in word as well as in fact.

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America To Dominate Pacific

STRATEGIC BASES NOT TO BE GIVEN UP

London Fears Conflict Of View Between Soviet And U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, August 18. (Reuter): A sweeping plan for complete American strategic domination of the Pacific, including retention after the war of the United States bases on the island possessions of other Allies, is urged in a report of the House of Representatives' Naval Affairs Committee issued here tonight.

TITLE TO CONTROL

The Committee, which made a 21 500-mile tour of the vast ocean before completing its 300-Page report declared:

"Firstly, for our own security, security of the Western Hemisphere and peace of the Pacific the United States should have at least a dominating control over the former Japanese-mandated islands of the Marshalls, the Carolines, the Marianas and the outlying Japanese islands of the Izus the Bonins and the Ryukyus.

Secondly, the United States should be given specific and substantial rights to the sites where American bases have been constructed on island territories of other nations.

Thirdly, full title should be given to the United States to bases such as the Guadalcanal islands mandated to or claimed by other nations."

The report, which is understood largely to reflect the view held by the United States Forces' Chiefs, declared that other nations were not capable, either in man-power or materially, to defend the latter islands.

U. S. FLEET BASES

Pearl Harbour, Guam Saipan, Iloilo in the Philippines, Manus in the Admiralties and Noumea in New Guinea should be maintained as first class fleet bases.

The Committee also urges a comprehensive economic and "psychological" policy throughout the Pacific Islands, where the population should be indoctrinated to the American way of life as soon as possible without infringing upon their customs and institutions". The maximum of self-rule should be applied to the islands where, the Committee adds, there is apparent preference of the natives for the United States Government.

DANGER OF U. S.-SOVIET CONFLICT

LONDON, August 18 (Reuter): The danger arising in Japan from a conflict of view between the United States and Soviet Russia is greater even than in Germany, declares the "New Statesman" in its weekly review.

After emphasising the difficulties of controlling Japan and the problems of Manchuria, China and Korea, the "New Statesman" says that in Southern Asia and the South Pacific an overlapping of interests between the different powers is inevitable and the choice is between rivalry on the one hand or, on the other, co-operation under the United Nations organisation.

The new Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin has some first hand knowledge of these questions and showed imaginative grasp of the subject in his great speech at the Blackpool Labour Conference, says the writer and continues "Mr. Bevin understands the social and economic factors.. He is unlikely, for instance, to wish to retain Hongkong (which in any case is indefensible and which was taken by force from China) or to regard Malaya as a territory for British exploitation.

In the same way, though Gen. De Gaulle has grandiloquently reasserted French claims Indo-China we doubt whether present day France expects to return there with her old imperialist absolutism and it is clear that Dutch rule in the Netherlands East Indies can only be restored under new conditions. No one has made a more determined effort to think afresh about these problems than Dr. Evatt, the Australian Foreign Minister, and Mr. Peter Fraser, New Zealand's Prime Minister, who are actively seeking an international organisation to embrace the whole of the South Pacific area".

The "New Statesman" adds that for the future of the world the pattern of Asia has now become more important than that of Europe.

14,000 TONS OF SILVER USED FOR ATOMIC BOMBS

WASHINGTON, August 17. (U. P. A.): Secretary of the Treasury Fred Vinson said in a statement to the press to-day that about 14,000 tons of U. S. Government-owned silver have been utilized for the manufacture of Atomic bombs. In other quarters it was said that the silver was valued at more than 225 million dollars.

WILD WEST Scenes *IN LONDON*

Yanks Attempt To Stage Lynching Of Coloured Soldier

LONDON, August 18. (Reuter): A gunbattle between white and coloured American troops broke out in the centre of London's west end early this morning after an American marine had been stabbed by a coloured man.

Hundreds of Londoners still celebratng the defeat over Japan watched white American soldiers, responding to cries for help, seize coloured soldiers and an attempt to lynch was made against one man.

The London police and the United States military police rushed to the scene after shots had been exchanged.

Scotland Yard are taking part in the investigations into the cause of the battle. Several men are reported to have been injured.

Congress News on Page 16
Mahasabha on War Path on Page 16

Crowd Burns Union Jack

BELFAST, August 18 (APA): The Union Jack was publicly burned today by a crowd of about 300 persons, who assembled at Carrickmore in the County of Tyrons the scene of a previous attack on V-J Day celebrators.

The crowd was dispersed by armed police. Some V-J Day celebrators were hurt on the previous day when someone threw a smoke bomb into the crowd.

LATE NEWS

AMERICAN CASUALTIES

OKINAWA, August 18 (Reuter):— A photographer was killed and two members of the crew wounded in one United States plane when 14 Japanese fighters attacked two 'B-32's on reconnaissance over Tokyo to-day. Both American planes were badly damaged. Americans shot down at least two Japanese aircraft.

JAP RESISTANCE CONTINUES

MOSCOW, August 18 (Reuter):— Japanese resistance has continued in some places, says to-night's Soviet 'communique'. The number of Japanese troops surrendering is increasing, adds the 'communique'. A Japanese garrison of 5,000 men headed by a Major-General, have surrendered.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER)

NEW YORK, August 18.

Previous Closing	22.64
To-day's Opening	22.61
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing	22.57
Difference	—.07

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, leaving the Chungking radio station after making a victory speech following Japanese surrender, is greeted by a cheering crowd in Chungking.

SURRENDER TALKS AT MANILA TOMORROW

MacArthur Impatient At Jap Delay In Sending Delegation As Directed

MANILA, August 18. (A. P. A.): Gen. Douglas MacArthur, increasingly impatient at the delay in Japan's surrender, will probably have to wait until Monday for a meeting with the Japanese envoys.

Japan's final and formal surrender "will be signed aboard the flagship of Admiral Chester Nimitz in Yokohama Harbour—the main anchorage of the once proud Japanese fleet," the American "Army and Navy Journal" declared today.

The Japanese, still complying only in part with MacArthur's original instructions, informed the Allied Supreme Commander to-day that their envoys would leave for Manila at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning and arrive at IE Island about 1-20 that afternoon (Japanese Time) "weather permitting."

From IE, the Japanese will be flown in an American plane to Manila where they probably will arrive on Sunday night.

The flight originally ordered by General MacArthur for last Friday was delayed by the Japanese, who said that it was impossible to make the necessary preparations earlier.

The plane will land at a specially marked field on IE at 13-20 GMT on Sunday.

From IE off the west coast of Okinawa, the emissaries who were chosen only to-day by Tokyo, will be taken to General MacArthur's Headquarters at Manila, where high ranking allied officials are waiting

The flight would be made by two planes painted white with green crosses as ordered by General MacArthur.

Tokyo radio said that the planes would take off from Ksarazu airdrome in the south-east of Tokyo and pass over Sata Misaki on the southern tip of Kyushu.

General MacArthur had ordered the enemy Command to start the flight from Sata Misaqi.

Rows of white helmeted military policemen are patrolling all Manila airstrips, cables Robert Rueben, Reuetr's special correspondent. A small delegation of American officers will meet the Japanese at the airfield. Among them will be General George Kenney, who as Commander of Allied Air Forces in the Pacific, played a large part in bringing the Japanese to their knees.

American, Australian and SEAC Delegations are in Manila and the Chungking delegation is on the way.

Marshal Vassilievsky himself is reported to be representing the Soviet Union. General Stilwel, Commander of the United States Tenth Army, will be among the American Delegation.

Tokyo broadcasts to have told the Japanese people that Allied occupation forces would land on the Japanese mainland "in an orderly fashion" and that the landings would be fully and quickly reported in the Japanese press and radio.

Surrender In Manchuria

Reuter cables from Moscow today, reporting continued fierce fighting against bitter Japanese opposition in Manchuria, were followed in the afternoon by a broadcast from the Soviet radio transmitter at the Red Army base of Khabarovsky in Siberia, announcing arrangements for an immediate meeting between the Soviet Commander in the Far East and the Japanese surrender delegate.

The broadcast, addressed to the commander of the Japanese Kwantung Army General Yamada, informed him that Soviet delegates had landed at the central Manchurian railhub of Harbin at 5 p.m. (Indian Standard Time) to pick up the Japanese surrender delegate, with orders to fly him direct to Marshal Alexander Vassilevsky, the Soviet Commander-in-Chief in the Far East.

JAP SURRENDER DELEGATES

The message, signed by Marshal Vassalievsky, identified the Japanese surrender delegate as a General Hata described as General Yamada's Chief of Staff. Marshal Vassilievsky added: "I have given orders to the Soviet forces to cease military operations immediately on all sectors of the front after all operations have stopped on your side."

The message was transmitted on both Russian and Japanese. It ordered the Japanese delegate to appear before the Soviet Marshall "not later than August 19."

SUICIDAL FIGHTING

Earlier it had been reported that while thousands of Japanese troops in Manchuria were obeying the Emperor's orders, others were still fighting suicidally against Red Army columns closing in on Harbin from west and east.

Soviet dispatches quoted in Reuter cables spoke of particularly fierce fighting on Sakhalin Island, where Japanese troops,—wearing Red Army uniforms,—were said to have attempted to penetrate Russian lines to make surprise attacks and lay ambushes.

In China

In China the Japanese Army in the south will surrender to the first

(Continued on page 16 column 3)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

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(Disposals Directorate)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Celluiose Lacquers, in the following colours.

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2. DULL RED AVAILABLE AT CALCUTTA AND LAHORE.
3. DULL BLUE AVAILABLE AT LAHORE.
4. SKY BLUE AVAILABLE AT LAHORE.
5. RED AVAILABLE AT COCHIN.

2. The goods will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to availability and conditions of contract laid down in form Con. 117, which can be seen in the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch). Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. The stores may be inspected at site on permits to be issued by the Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on application.

4. Offers in tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD|SR-95|PGO" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 200|- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Offers should remain open for acceptance for 15 days from date of receipt.

6. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and successful tenderer will be required to complete removal within 15 days of notification of acceptance of the tender.

7. Rate should be quoted per gallon.

8. Stores are offered subject to prior sale.

4491

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WANTED: By one of the largest Safe & Steel Furnitures (Wilson brand) Manufacturing concern of the East for their extension of Factory near Calcutta.

WORKS MANAGER: With at least five years' experience in works management and labour controlling. Preference will be given to foreign trained in Mechanical Engineering, Sheet-metal work, Press work. Starting pay between Rs. 750|- to Rs. 900|-.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER: With the knowledge of Electrical, Sheetmetal, and Casting, pay between Rs. 450|- to Rs. 550|-.

FOREMAN:

GALVANIZING: Experienced in galvanizing all kinds of article and erecting its plant.

MACHINE-SHOP: With experience in erection and maintenance of all kinds of machineries.

TINBOX MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT: With experience in manufacturing tinboxes of various sorts including its printing.

PAINT-SHOP: With experience of utilising dry chamber.

FOUNDRY-SHOP: With experience in casting, steel (ferrous nonferrous) and alloy. Pay between Rs. 275|- to Rs. 450|-.

SALES ORGANISATION: Wanted a few ambitious, smart and educated youngmen for training as travelling salesmen. They will have to undergo training in Calcutta for a period of 3 to 6 months. Training period allowance; Rs. 100|-. Successful and selected candidates pay from Rs. 175|- to Rs. 475|—Rs. 700|-. Commission 1¼ p. c.

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4399

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following stores, available at the Medical Stores Depot, Raipur.

WATER STERILISING OUTFIT
178,099 Nos.

Each outfit consists of two small glass bottles, one containing tablets of a bleaching powder and lime and the other containing tablets of Sodium thecsulphate, coloured green for easy recognition. The bottles are enclosed in a metal box with cardboard outer packing.

2. The stores are obsolete and having been in stock for a considerable time.

The goods are offered for sale without guarantee of their condition and subject to availability. Conditions of contract laid down in form Con. 117, can be seen in the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposal Branch) of all areas and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. Samples can be seen at the office of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposal Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi, and Lahore and of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

4. Offers in tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD|SR-1405|CHM" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 200|- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Tender should reach Director of Disposals, Shahjehan Road, New Delhi by 4 p. m. on 5-9-45.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 15-9-45.

7. Delivery of the stores will be ex site and successful tenderer will be required to complete removal by 30-9-45.

8. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

9. Rate should be quoted per outfit.

(4462)

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CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, August 18.

To-day being Saturday the Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed. Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 2182/8 and Bombay Dyeings stood at Rs. 1940. There was practically no business and these rates were nominal. 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 101/6 to Rs. 101/8.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, August 18.

The local Bullion Market was quietly steady with a moderate business passing. Forward Silver opened Rs. 125 and advanced to Rs. 124 on moderate buying and later quietened at Rs. 123/4. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 123/8. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 69 and improved to Rs. 69/4 and later declined to Rs. 68/12. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 68/14. The market is now inclined to offer and looks like sagging.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, August 18.

The local cotton markets opened today at Rs. 386 for September delivery and after declining to Rs. 384 advanced to Rs. 390 on short covering and steadied at Rs. 389. January delivery opened at Rs. 414 and after declining to Rs. 413 advanced to Rs. 419 and steadied at Rs. 418. It appears that the market is well liquidated and we prefer to cover short sales as present prices are unduly low.

Later on there was renewed selling and September declined to Rs. 383/8 while January was quoted at Rs. 413. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. September	381	0	0
I.C.C. January	412	8	0
I.C.C. March	417	8	0

High And Low Cotton Prices

BOMBAY, August 15.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close
I.C.C. Sept.	399	382	384
I.C.C. Jan.	419	411	412
I.C.C. March	...	...	414
BOMBAY, August 17.			
I.C.C. Sept.	389	378	385
I.C.C. Jan.	416	411	415/8
I.C.C. March	418/8	413	418/8

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 777 cent points under New York October at Exchange rate 331.

New York Cotton Declines On Cancellation Of Cloth Orders

NEW YORK, August 17.

Cotton opened barely steady. The accumulation of hedges and liquidation resulting from the Japanese surrender was quickly absorbed and the market rebounded quickly on covering and trade buying due to unfavourable weather reports from the eastern belt and weevil complaints. The market then turned quieter with traders studying possible post-war repercussions. The weekly weather report was construed favourable except for the east latterly prices eased in sympathy with grains and securities and on increased liquidation with decline further influenced by indifferent offtake and emphasis on cancellations of military textile contracts. The session closed barely steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 17.

October	22.64—15
October highest (10.14 a.m.).	22.77—09
October lowest (2.32 p.m.).	22.63—16
December	22.66—13
January	22.60—15
March	22.61—13
May	22.58—14
July	22.34—14
October	21.49—15
Middling Spot	23.05—16

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

October	22.63—14
December	22.68—14
March	22.65—13
May	22.60—14
July	22.36—12
Middling Spot	22.15—15

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL.

October	22.76
December	22.80
March	22.75

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 17.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	73.1/2
Consols 2.1/2 p.c.	87
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	106.7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	104.1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	114.3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	113.7/16
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12.1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	95-1/2
National Bank of India	42.1/4

N. Y. Banks Shares

NEW YORK, August 17, (U. P. A.) Prices of shares in major New York City banks rose slightly in over-the-counter trading today.

National City Bank of New York closed at 43 bid 45 asked; compared to the previous close of 42 1/2 bid, 44 1/2 asked.

Japanese Bonds May Have Nominal Value

NEW YORK August 17, (U. P. A.) Foreign Bond dealers today pointed out that holders of Japanese dollar bonds may find that they have some nominal value inasmuch as active trading in similar sterling issues took place in London throughout the war.

Should There Be General Elections In India?

Divided Or United India?

"Bombay Chronicle" Poll

The problem of General Elections is now in the air and India is no exception to the public fever. The Provincial Legislative assemblies were elected nine years ago, on a franchise which scarcely numbers more than a fifth of the adult population of the country. The Central Assembly was elected three years earlier. It is easy to understand that these bodies must have ceased to represent the real trend of public opinion in the country on the important issues that occupy the people's mind; and if large decisions of policy on new problems of the post-war age have to be taken, in a democratic organisation there can be no difference of opinion on the question of principle that they should be taken only after testing popular sentiment on the subject.

A DILEMMA

In India, however, the problem of General Elections is complicated more than in other countries. In several Provinces the Assemblies have been suspended for the last six years. Even if the ban is removed, and elections ordered, there is the problem of the electoral roll. In most cases, the roll compiled for the last general election is out of date; and new roll may take time to prepare. Should the elections wait till a proper roll is prepared? The dilemma is simple: If we wait for new rolls to be prepared uptodate, precious time may have to be lost, and momentous issues of national policy or international reactions may find no authoritative popular verdict. On the other hand, if rolls are not prepared uptodate, many qualified to vote will remain disfranchised, and so unable to record their vote on questions they are deeply concerned with.

In the case of the Central Assembly, there is a further complication. The basis of representation is changed since the last elections to that body in 1934. The Government of India Act, 1935, does not yet apply to the Central Assembly, and so for the moment, elections to that body can only be on the basis of the Act of 1920, which restricts the franchise to that body immensely.

Whether elections to the Central Assembly are held on the obsolete roll of 1920, or are deferred till the Constitution is amended to provide a more reasonable electorate, the question also arises, whether the National Government of India all parties and shades of opinion are agreed in demanding, should be based on a majority supporting it in that body or independent of it,—assuming the British Government agree to form a National Government in the country at once, now that the War is finally ended.

THE ISSUE

The elections must, in the next place turn on some specific questions, on which the popular vote could be taken as mandate or verdict. The most important question is, of course, that of Partition of the country on communal lines,—the issue of Pakistan. Should the country be partitioned on those lines, or continue to be integral as it has been for the last hundred years and more? On this problem, should the vote of the total electorate count, or only of the community demanding separation? And that, all over the country, or only in the border Provinces sought to be separated from the main country? We have, in this country, separate electorates for the bulk of the people, with a small margin of common constituencies, as in the Universities or Chambers of Commerce. In the problem of partition, however, the country as a whole may be said to be concerned,—those who wish to secede and those who want to keep the land integral.

The questions therefore are as given at the head of this article.

QUESTIONNAIRE:

1. Should there be held General Elections
(a) in all the Provinces;
(b) for the Central Assembly?

2. If General Elections are held, would you wait for new up-to-date rolls being prepared for all constituencies?

3. In the General Elections for the Central Assembly, if held,
(a) would you proceed on the old restricted franchise, or
(b) would you demand a new electorate in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1935 in that behalf?

4. Would you agree that a single issue be placed before the electorate at the General Elections, to partition the country on the lines suggested by the Muslim League, or keep it entire?

"Bombay Chronicle" Poll

	YES	NO	INDIFFERENT	Name & Address	Occupation (a) Student, (b) Profession *, (c) Business **, (d) Govt. Service, (e) Unemployed
QUESTION NO. 1					
QUESTION NO. 2					
QUESTION NO. 3					

Answers to the above must be given in any one of the three columns attached by marking a cross in the appropriate column.
No answer will be considered which is in any other form than a cross in the appropriate column
* Profession includes that of law, medicine, teaching, engineering, writing or journalism, acting or dancing for the stage or screen.
** Business includes any industrial or commercial employment.

N.B. —Answers Must Be Sent Only In The Above Printed Form Cut From This Paper. Answers Given In Any Other Form Will Not Be Considered.

Parliament To Discuss Elections In India

Governor's 'Raj' In Bengal To Stay

LONDON, August 17 (Reuter): Two measures connected with the possibility of early elections in India will be before the British Parliament next week, says E. Fraser Wighton Reuter's political correspondent.

One is the second reading of the Franchise Bill in the House of Lords on Tuesday and the other, extensions of Section 93 of the Government of India Act 1935 in respect of Bengal.

The purpose of the Franchise Bill is to ensure that people in India, who have been moved from their normal place of residence for national service, will not as a consequence be disfranchised.

The extension of Section 93 of the Act as applying to Bengal is a purely formal step rendered necessary at this moment to prevent it lapsing when Parliament—which next week rises for a recess of over a month—is not sitting. The renewal is, however, linked with the problem of elections, because if elections are to be held at a fairly early date, it will be necessary to get on with the preparation of electoral rolls which entails a great deal of work.

The continuation of Section 93 is necessary to give the Government authority to carry on with this preparation.

INDIA'S WEST POINT

War Memorial Committee's Questionnaire To Public

NEW DELHI, August 18—Should tuition, board and clothing be free at "India's West Point", the academy for the education of future officers of the R.I.N., the Indian Army and the R.I.A.F. which the Government is shortly to establish as India's national war memorial, on the lines of the famous U.S. Military Academy?

Should the academy be the sole channel of entry into the officer ranks of the fighting services or should university graduates who have qualified in the U.O.T.C. also be eligible for commissions?

Should only those who wish to adopt the profession of arms be admitted or should the academy be open to others who mean to take up civilian careers but are prepared to serve a year or two in one of the Services to undergo an annual training afterwards and to join the reserve?

What should be the nature and length of the course?

These are some of the questions on which the National War Memorial Committee invite the opinion of the public, in order that their co-operation may make the memorial truly national in character, writes an Army Observer.

Then there is the vital matter of the site. The academy, it is hoped, will be one of India's show places, with buildings worthy of the war effort of her fighting men where her sons may develop those qualities of leadership and character which they have proved themselves to possess. It should stand in beautiful surroundings not far from the sea, near a first-class airport, in a healthy neighbourhood and be served by good railways and roads.

Can anyone suggest the ideal spot?

The committee, is issuing a questionnaire to a large number of authorities and specially qualified individuals, but there are many others who will be interested.

The committee will welcome suggestions from them regarding the functions of the academy its organization and location. Such suggestions should be sent before September 22 to the Secretary of the National War Committee, War Department, New Delhi, from whom copies of the questionnaire may be obtained if desired.

DELHI REWARDS 'FRISCO HECKLER?

CALCUTTA, August 18 (O.P.I): The special representative of a local daily writes from New Delhi that Mr. Khurshid Ali Khan, stenographer employed in the Government of India Secretariat who created sensation at San Francisco by smuggling himself into Vijayalaxmi Pandit's press conference with the object of heckling her has been rewarded for his loyal services by being appointed Assistant Director of Civil Supplies, Delhi.

KILLED FOUR WITH AXE

LAHORE, August 18 (U.P.I): Not a religious-minded Muslim killed his four co-religionists for not keeping fast during the Ramzan has been reported from the Sialkot District. It is stated that the assailant found four Muslims who did not keep fast during the Ramzan smoking in presence of others. This hurt his religious sentiments and he killed all the four with an axe after which he took bath and prayed for the departed souls. The police reached the spot and put him under arrest. The accused when produced before the Court made a plain confession of his guilt.

Supplies For Freed Internees From Jap Camps

U. S. Red Cross Plans To Provide All Facilities

LONDON, Augusit 17, (Reuter): News dated August 11, has reched the British Red Cross of plans at the American Red Cross Headquarters at Manila to provide services of comforts, articles of clothing and welfare messages for Allied civilian interness and prisoners of war held in Japan, should hostilities cease before the arrival of special release kits from the United States.

Supplies for liberated men, women and children will be withdrawn from stocks now on nand in the Philippines and New Guinea.

Negotiations are procceeding with Military Authorities to provide rapid transit for messages between recovered personnel in Japanese prison camps and relatives in their own countries.

HOLIDAYS FOR RATION SHOPS

"The public are hereby informed that as, many of the Ration Shop keepers in the Bombay City and its Suburbs will keep their shops closed on the 23rd August, 31st August, 4th September and 11th September 1945 (on all or any) as these days are public and religious holidays, all should arrange to draw their rations before or after the said days as may be convenient."

"Premacha Lilao" At Damodar Hall

The above Marathi play by the well-known playwright Mr. Vinayak A. Pathare which exposes the Love-Plague-Epidemic among the young generation of the day and focusses public attention on an important and vital current topic, will be saged on Monday the 20th inst. at 9 p.m. at Damodar Thackersey Hall Parel, by the Nutan Natyalaya with its worthy stars, Acharya P. K. Atre, B.A., B.T., T.D., will be the distinguished guest on the occasion.

Aga Khan's Diamond Jubilee

BOMBAY, August 18 (A.P.I.): About 70 000 Ismaili Khojas (following owers of the Aga Khan) from all parts of India are expected in Bombay early next year for the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of His Highness, when he will be weighed against almost 6,15,000 carats of diamonds whose sale proceeds will be distributed later to charity.

Central Asia, Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria, where His Highness has a large number of fgollowers, will be allowed to send only a limited number of Ismailis in view of the population congestion in Bombay.

Camps may be built in the farthest suburbs to house the visitors.

SURVEY OF LANDS BILL

The draft of a Bill to give the Bombay Government powers to authorise the preliminary survey of lands likely to be needed for any public purpose in order to avert delays in land acquisition proceedings, is published in "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary dated August 14.

The measure, which is entitled the Land Acquisition (Bombay Amendment) Bill of 1945, will be taken into consideration on or after September 15. Objections or suggestions in respect of the Bill should be submitted, by that date, to the Secretary, Revenue Deparment, Government of Bombay.

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PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO, COIMBATORE, S. INDIA

Birla's 1,000 Crore Industrial Budget

SAYS BRITAIN IS INDIA'S BEST MARKET FOR CAPITAL GOODS

LONDON, August 18 (API):—The newspaper "Daily Express" which circulates among more than three million readers daily, to-day gives a front-page "box" to a statement by Mr. G. D. Birla, a leading member of the Indian Industrialists' Mission, that India plans to spend more than £100 million (about 133 crores) annually, for the next five years on industrial development—mostly in Britain if she can.

"Given no slump", Mr. Birla is quoted as saying "I should say that our total requirements will be between £500 million (about Rs. 666 crores) and £800 (Rs. 1,066 crores).

"We shall also need at least 500 first class technicians.

Britain, we find, is our best market for capital goods. Because of America's specialisation on mass production, her industrial machinery is not generally as suitable to our needs as Britain's.

Sterling Balances Settlement Prospects

LONDON, August 18 (APA):—The defeat of Japan has altered for the better the tempo of Indo-British relations, writes Fali R. Daruvala.

Henceforth men, material and money expended in defeating the enemy will be utilized in the constructive tasks of peace.

After gathering up threads of various enquiries made here, it is reasonable to conclude that the sterling situation shows prospects of an easier solution.

Financial circles here endorse the statement of Sir C. D. Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, that it is possible to find a solution to the American-British-Indian triangle which would result in U. S. loans, should Bretton Woods fall.

From Washington came reports of an increasing American understanding of India's need of American dollars to enable her to purchase American goods. From American army authorities in India came intimations of the possible sale of machine tools and such other workshop equipment as might ease India's immediate machine tool requirements.

LASKI THREATENS ECONOMIC PRESSURE AGAINST SPAIN

Says Chinese Must Be Masters Of Their Affairs And Free From Right Wing Fascism

PARIS, August 17 (Reuter): The Paris weekly, "Tribune Economique" today published an interview with Professor Laski, Chairman of the Labour Party's executive, covering the whole field of British foreign policy as seen by prominent Labourites.

On the question of Spain Prof. Laski stated that the Labour Government would if necessary, bring economic pressure to bear on Spain "in order to allow it to realise political unity of Republican forces in the Coalition Government and to organise election of Parliament."

FRANCE: "We will give all our help and friendship. We consider France as a Nation different from our own, it is true, but as our partners in the fullest meaning of the word in the realisation of a common policy", Prof. Laski stated. "I foresee a mixed Franco-British Committee which by affording frequent contacts would allow discussion of problems of mutual interest."

RUSSIA: "The Labour Party counted on sending a delegation to Russia with a mission to propose full political and economic unity of the working classes, but this implies disappearance of separate and secret organisations within workers parties."

Regarding the United States, Prof. Laski said: "I hope our relations will continue under sign of friendship. That will depend in a large part on the attitude of American finance towards Socialist experiment in Britain."

On general situation in the Far East Prof. Laski declared: "We must prevent the birth there of economic and strategic imperialism to the advantage of any single power. The Chinese have the right to be masters in their own home. Also we must protect people against semi-Fascist forces of the Chinese right wing."

AMERICANS FEAR EXPLOSION IN CHINA

WASHINGTON, August 17, (U.P.A.): The situation in China today appeared to be nearing the exploding point and it was anticipated in some quarters that the United States Government might take decisive action towards it in the near future.

Chinese Premier T. V. Soong, who reached here yesterday following his conferences in Moscow with Generalissimo Joseph Stalin and the Soviet Foreign Affairs Commissar, V. M. Molotov, was in conference with Secretary of State James Byrnes and President Harry S. Truman, presumably discussing plans to avert civil war in China between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang Government and the so-called Chinese Soviet Government in Yenan.

It was understood that the British Ambassador was being apprised of the nature of the Chinese-American conversations & that Britain and the United States probably would take parallel action in any moves that may be made in an effort to reach an understanding. The State Department admittedly was concerned at reports that Japanese and Russian forces still were fighting on a major scale in Manchuria and that Russian troops were continuing their advance towards Peiping. The right wing press accused Russia of a determination to occupy all of Manchuria, Jehol, Chahar and Inner Mongolia with a view to turning these territories over to the Chinese-Soviet regime.

Opinion was divided with regard to American policy—leftist groups generally favouring pressure upon Chungking to force Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to take the Chinese Communists into his Government on their own terms while rightists bitterly attacked the Yenan regime as determined to rule or ruin.

INTERNAL ARMED CLASHES CONTINUE

CHUNGKING, August 17. (Reuter): There has been no improvement in the relations between the Communists and the Central Government and clashes to-day were reported at scattered points between Nanking and Peiping, cables Graham Barrow, Reuter's special correspondent.

The United States Ambassador, General Patrick Hurley, is understood to have expressed his willingness to visit Yenan as intermediary but no decision on this point is yet announced.

Communist Headquarters here today announced that three generals of the former Manchurian Army sent a telegram to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek asking for the release of the "little Marshal" Changh-Sueh-Liang who is the son of the former Manchurian warlord Changt-So-Lin. The little Marshal was put under open arrest by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek in 1936 after a kidnapping incident at Sian north-west of China.

An order is issued from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's headquarters to-day instructing Japanese troops in south-east China to cease military activities and assemble at specified points for disarmament. The order warned the Japanese that the safety of their lives could not be guaranteed unless the instructions were followed.

Chinese Victory March Through London

LONDON, August 17. (U.P.A.): Chinese residents of Limehouse to-night decided to a stage their own "victory over Japan" celebration.

It started out quietly when Hu Long-Fu of Penny Fields and her friends decided to show Londoners how delighted they were with Japan's defeat. So they formed a small parade with United Nations flags. In their exhuberance they marched from the Chinese quarters all way to the West End picking up countrymen recruits all along the way until several hundreds of them were in the procession. The group received tumultous welcome from celebrating crowds and when they reached Saint Pauls they decided to repeat the tour.

Hu Long-Fu said: "We started out just a few of us but by the time we reached Aldgate we were quite a crowd."

WITHDRAW PAPER CONTROL ORDER

Bombay Press-Owners' Association Demand

BOMBAY, August 18 (A.P.I.): The Bombay Press Owners' Asosciation has sent telegram to the Hon'ble Member of Commerce, Government of India, and to the Secretary Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, Government of India, demanding complete withdrawal of the Poper Control Economy Order of 1944, "in view of the changed circumstances, sufficient stock, better political situation and probability of the lower Government demand."

Sino-British Tussle Over Hong Kong

WASHINGTON, August 18 (Reuter): Unofficial but usually well-informed "Army and Navy Journal" said today: "It is fully expected the British fleet will soon land a contingent of British and Canadian forces in Hong Kong and resume occupation of the port and base—an act against which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek will vehemently protest."

A dispatch from an American correspondent in London published in the New York evening paper 'P.M.' says, Britain received an official notice from Chungking that Marshal Chiang intends to send Chinese troops to Hong Kong, claiming that his authority extends there.

"Efforts are afoot to prevent the development of this incident into an acute Sino-British crisis" the dispatch said.

"There is a race between Britain and China to receive the Japanese surrender in Hong Kong. Orders have been sent to the British Pacific Fleet to be the first to reach Hong Kong and take over from the Japanese."

JAP PREMIER PROMISES FREEDOM OF PRESS

LONDON, August 18, (Reuter): Tokyo radio reports that the new Japanese Premier, Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni in a broadcast to-day promised the Japanese freedom of association and freedom of the press.

GREATER BOMBAY ACT

The Greater Bombay Laws and the Bombay High Court (Declaration of Limits) Act of 1945, having received the assent of the Governor-General, is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated August 15.

GOVT. RECOGNITION TO MILITARY DIPLOMA

The Government of Bombay will recognise the Diploma of Military Studies of the University of Bombay as a qualification for recruitment to all Provincial posts and services. The possession of the Diploma is to be regarded as an additional qualification and holders given due credit for it when appointments are being made, provided the holders are in all respects fully qualified.

CITY FIRM BOSSES ACQUITTED

BOMBAY, Saturday

H. E. Dhoon (40) and J. M. Shaikhalli (25), Proprietor and Manager respectively of "La Claire" Electric Lamps" Corporation, situated at the Central Bank Building, Fort, Bombay, were acquitted by Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, of the charge of offering for sale certain goods to the military at a higher price than the controlled rate fixed by the Government.

BOMBAY RICE FOR GOA

MARMAGOA, August 18 (A.P.I.): A steamer of Bombay Steam Navigation has reached Marmagoa with 23,000 rice bags.

Second Simla Conference?

Wavell Contemplating General Election

WASHINGTON, August 18 (APA): Decision by the Viceroy, Lord Wavell to hold general election soon in India is regarded as likely by American Government officials, it was learned to-day, writes John Scali, A.P.A. Staff Correspondent.

Authoritative quarters are inclined to view the step as more imminent because of the British Labour Party's "strenuous efforts" to help India achieve full Self-Government.

It has been learned that Washington officials believe that a general election would greatly help to settle Hindu-Moslem disputes that caused the failure of the Simla Conference.

Such an election, it is believed here, would either prove or disprove Mr. Jinnah's claim that his party should speak for India's Moslems in any broadened Government.

A decision by ballot, it is thought, would make virtually certain that Britain would sponsor a second Simla Conference as a step toward eventual Self-Government.

TRUMAN'S STATEMENT ON LEND-LEASE EXPECTED

WASHINGTON, August 17 (Reuter): President Truman is expected to make a statement shortly on future lend-lease.

FIFTH VICTORY TEST

MANCHESTER, August 18 (Reuter): On the famous war-scarred Old Trafford ground begins on Monday the fifth and last—possibly for all time—three-day victory test between England and Australia, writes Vernon Morgan, Reuter's Sports Editor. For England it is vital, for success can mean a drawn series: for Australia, win or draw means victory.

CANADIAN WHEAT FOR INDIA

MALTA, August 17 (Reuter): Heavy shipments of Canadian wheat are being assembled here for India. Supplies are purchased recently by the Indian Trade Mission. Some supplies have already gone, but the announcement was withheld until the end of the Pacific War. First ships are expected to reach Bombay and Calcutta shortly.

Sorensen To Raise Issue Of Military Requisitioning In India

LONDON, August 18 (Reuter):—Mr. Reginald Sorensen, Labour backbencher, who is the Secretary of the India League Group in Parliament, intends on Thursday to ask the Secretary of State for India a question concerning complaints which he has received to the effect that military requisitioning of property in India is adding to the overcrowding problem there.

U. N. R. R. A. Council Decision

LONDON, Agust 18 (A.P.A.) The Council of the UNRRA passed a resolution today denying governments the right to veto aid to their nationals who are sranded in other parts of Europe. The Russian delegate firmly opposed the resolution.

BARDOLI ASHRAM TO BE RETURNED

SURAT, August 18. (A.P.I.): The Satyagraha Ashram, Bardoli, and another Ashram at Vedchha, which have been under Government occupation since August, 1942, are shortly to be returned to the Ashram authorities.

THREAT OF FAST GIVEN UP

AHMEDABAD, August 18 (API):—Hindu Sangathanist youths who had threatened to fast if Mr. V. D. Savarkar arrived here to receive a purse have given up their threat of fast on the assurance of Mr. Savarkar that he was coming to Ahmedabad at the request of the subscribers to the purse to be presented to him and not due to the threat of anybody.

KHAN BAHADUR TARAPOREWALA'S DEMISE

NASIK, Aug. 18.

The death occurred today of Khan Bahadur R. D. Taraporewala, Superintendent of the Government Central Distillery. Khan Bahadur Taraporewala had been ailing for some time. He was 55 years of ago

LONDON August 17, (Reuter): By the end of the year men and women released from British forces will not be far short of one million of whom 100,000 will be women.

This was officially announced by the Ministry of Labour and National Service to-night.

Explosive Possibilities Of Middle East

RUSSO-TURKISH AND ARAB-JEWISH CONTROVERSIES CONTINUE

ANKARA (A.P.A.): "It is in the middle east—'Cradle of Civilisation'—that many of the urgent problems of the new post-war world must be settled before any peace may be termed 'total and real,'" says Frank O'Brien, A.P.A. Staff Correspondent.

"These problems" continues O'Brien, include delicate relations between the U.S.S.R. and Turkey; France's controversial position in Syria and Lebanon; the long-term Jewish-Arabian dispute in Palestine; and the possibilities inherent in the emergence of the Union of Arab States', which links seven independent or semi-independent countries and cuts across the traditional paths of both the British and French empires.

"The Soviets are reliably reported to have brought up the question of changing the present status of the highly srategic Dardanelles Straits, the sea of Marmara and the Bosphorus, which connect the Mediterranean and the Black Seas. The Turks have controlled and fortified the Straits and are empowered to govern their use by warships under the terms of the Montreux Convention signed in July, 1936, by nine world powers including Russia.

"Now the Soviets are said to be asking unrestricted use of the Dardanelles for themselves and Turkey—and possibly Bulgaria and Rumania, the other Black Sea powers—and common Russo-Turkish bases nearby. This would give them a long-sought outlet to the Mediterranean. At the same time, they reportedly, would retain restrictions against non-Black Sea nations."

RUSSO-TURKISH DISPUTE

"Moscow" O'Brien goes on to state "is also said to have questioned the ownership of Kars, a province in the north-eastern frontier region of Turkey, which has gone back and forth between the two countries several times in the last 100 years, but which the Soviet Government turned over to the Turks in 1931 as a goodwill gesture.

"Kars—and the adjoining province of Chorus, which has a similar history—would have great strategic value for the Russians. On their southern borders, they approach valleys and tablelands which would provide better access to Syria and Iraq than any other point in the Soviet Union.

"The Turks, however, have indicated that protests before the United Nations would be in order if Stalin quressed the Kars question; and they hold that any change in the Dardanelles would have to be approved by the powers—Great Britain, France, Italy, Australia Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Russia and Japan—that set up the present arrangement."

REVOLT OF ARAB STATES

"The Union of Arab States, put into shape in March", explains O'Brien "covers Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan, Saudi-Arabia, Syria, Lebanon and the Yemen. It is designated to draw together the Arabian peoples—estimated at 80,000,000—in a battle for complete independence from Western enchoachment and domination.

"Syria and Lebanon went to France under a League of Nations mandate after World War I. It was in 1941 that the free French, amid growing oposiption by the Arabs and after considerable bloodshed, restored measures of independence.

"The recent Levantine revolt began in May when French troops arrived in Beyrouth for an announced programme oa trnining and replacement. This had been preceded by a Paris offer of a treaty proposal to Syria and Lebanon which the Arabs contended would have given France complete control of the area. Syrians held that the appearance of new French soldiers was ominous. After the outbreak British troops moved in to restore order.

"The present Arab position is that France should have no privileged status and that the two countries should have unquestioned independence. France has taken one conciliatory step by restoring control of the native Syrian and Lebanese armies to their respective governments, but further difficulties appear certain this area before the issue is finally settled."

JEWISH-ARAB CONTROVERSY

"The Arab League, likewise, opposes further immigration of the Jews to Palestine and the creation of a Jewish state, continues O'Brien. The roots of the Jewish-Arabian controversy extend back thousands of years but its current phase began in 1915 when the British High Commissioner, to swing the Arabs from enemy Turkey, promised to work for Araby's independence. Two years later, Lord Balfour declared that Britain favoured a national home for the Jews in Palestine.

"Britain was given the League of Nations mandate over Palestine, although the Arabs protested that this area was part of the Syria that had been promised independence.

"Finally, Palestine was partitioned to the satisfaction of neither Jew nor Arab. In 1944, Jewish immigration to Palestine stopped under the terms of a British White Paper issued in 1939, which contained this statement: "His Majesty's Government now declare unequivocally that it is not part of their policy that Palestine should become a Jewish state."

"The Jewish population has poured great resources in skill, money and manpower into creating a national homeland but, with immigration restricted this ambition will be frustrated. On the other hand, the Arabs say they will fight any further steps toward development of the Jewish State.

"Some kind of satisfactory compromise may ultimately be evolved. But for a long time Palestine seems destined to remain a trouble spot."

"Many other areas in the Middle East", maintains O'brien "hold the seeds of potential conflict between the British Empire and the Arab League.

"Spokesmen for Araby say they will not oppose some foreign use of their resources but will resist any foreign domination.

"Britain has tremendous financial oil and shipping interests throughout the Middle East and regards the Suez Canal, running through territory joined in the Arab League, as vital to the Empire's security.

"Thus far, Downing Street has shown sympathy for the Arab aspirations. The Arabs say future disagreements can be averted if the Western powers are willing to change their long-established policies. But their council, made up of representatives of each member state which determines League policy, has neither army nor navy, and in a showdown can use little more than moral persuasion.

"In any event, it is apparent that the Middle East is filled with explosive possibilities, not only these, which are more or less indigenous, but also those connected with rivalries of the Great Powers for positions in the area's post-war commercial development especially oil."

U.S. Possesses V-Weapons

WASHINGTON, August 17 (Reuter): The Chief of the United States Air Force, General H. H. Arnold disclosed today that the United States possesses V-weapons which are far superior to the German original.

General Arnold also announced that American had a bomber "considerably better" than B-29 (Super Fortress), with a range of over 5,000 miles, which could dominate.

Two More U. S. Resignations

WASHINGTON, August 17. (Reuter): Mr. Archibald MacLeish and Mr. J. C. Holmes resigned to-day as Assistant Secretaries of State, President Truman has announced.

The resignations followed by one day that of Mr Joseph C. Grew, as reorganisation of the State Department continued. Both were the appointees of the former Secretary of State, Mr. Edward Stettinius.

No announcement regarding their successors is expected immediately.

Both men expressed a desire to return to private life now that the war is over.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR 3 NAZI S. S. MEN

VIENNA, August 17 (Reuter): The newly formed People's Court of Austria to-day sentenced to death three Nazi S S. men accused of shooting Hungarian Jews during the "death march" from the Engerau concentration camp on the east bank of the Danube. The three men who will be hanged were alleged to have shot a number of Jews being evacuated from the camp because of the Russian advance.

MARMAGOA, August. 18: Nine notorious bandits, three of whom are involved in murder and robbery cases have escaped from Margao's Jail.

Tory-Labour Battle Over Nationalisation

EARLY CLASHES EXPECTED OVER GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION

LONDON, August 18 (Reuter): Embittered fights will rage in the British Parliament in coming months over the British Labour Government's programme of socialist legislation announced in the King's speech, cables E. Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent. Though the outcome of rhetoric battles is a foregone conclusion in view of Labour's overwhelming majority, Conservatives will be able to fight delaying action.

Opposition Leader Mr. Winston Churchill has not proposed any official amendment the King's speech—a constitutional procedure by which British Governments announce their policy—but after two days of speeches from Labour and the Opposition, some conservative quarters are discussing the possibility of tabling an amendment.

The first major clash may come over Labour's decision to repeal the Trade Union Disputes Act introduced after the general strike of 1926 which declared the weapon of general strike illegal.

Its repeal would restore the old position where every member of the Trade Union would pay political levy to the Socialist Party unless specifically contracted out of doing so.

NATIONALISATION

The measure to bring the Bank of England under public ownership will be resisted by Conservatives. Some observers are wondering whether the avoidance of the term "nationalisation" in the King's speech implies something short of complete control by the State.

As to the proposed nationalisation of mines, Conservatives had fully anticipated it as the first Labour measure. Their own scheme for re-organisation of mines had proved unacceptable to labour because it gave miners no share in the conduct of industry and some of the Conservatives themselves had little faith in it.

The new Labour Minister of fuel and power, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell—one of the shrewdest and most forceful personalities within the Government—knows well that mines are a test case for the whole Socialist programme of nationalisation and he is said to be on his mettle.

The King's speech foreshadows also nationalisation of other key industries: notably public utilities, electricity and gas, and iron and steel industry.

Electricity and gas supply meanwhile, are provided partly by private companies and partly municipal undertakings. There is no nationally applied standard of tariff or pressures and for years respective merits and demerits of companies and municipal undertakings have been strongly disputed.

Early clashes are expected over Government legislation which will continue necessary war-time controls and restrictions during the forthcoming changeover from war to peace.

This was a piece of coalition legislation which was dropped by Mr. Churchill's Caretaker Government and although it is not a positive plank of Labour Policy, it strikes at the root of the Conservative free enterprise belief and reopens the principal issue of the general election.

HOUSING SCHEME

The Government itself regards rehousing of Britain's bombed-out citizens, returning soldiers and other homeless people as number one priority and it seems clear that the health minister, Mr. Aneurin Bevan—left-wing leader of the Labour Party—will be the Generalissimo of the housing drive.

Government's anxiety to tackle the housing situation with the greatest effectiveness is reflected to-night in the suggestion that a second Under-Secretary of State may be appointed to the health ministry specifically to concentrate on the housing problem.

Sports In Maharashtra

Development And Progress In Recent Years

(By D. B. Deodhar)

With the formation of different Associations to guide and control the popular sports during the last few years, Maharashtra may be said now to be seriously thinking and planning to take its proper share in encouraging most of the healthy sports, both Indian and foreign. Cricket, football and hockey Associations have been functioning well for about a decade for athletics, a Maharashtra Olympic Association as I learn, was already in existence as a branch of the Bombay Association. The Indian games such as 'Atyapatya,' 'Hututu,' 'Khokho,' 'Langdi' and others of their kind have not been neglected; A body known as the Akhil-Maharashtra Sharirika-Shikshan-Mandal has taken up the work of formulating exact detailed rules and bye-laws to make the Indian games more systematic and popular. The Maharashtriya Mandal started in Poona twenty years ago has devoted itself to the cultivation of the manlier games of wrestling, boxing, Lathi Lejjim, along with other outdoor sports and drill There is a move to institute additional bodies to organise and control Tennis which had been an attraction in Maharashtra for long and badminton with table tennis which is of comparatively recent growth. The biggest sporting institution in Maharashtra, yet in its formation is going to take a lead in the matter. The picture thus is quite rosy and Maharashtra has indeed a very bright future as far as healthy sports and recreations are concerned.

DREAM TO BE AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT

Poona, the Capital of Maharashtra, with its fine and bracing climate and healthy surrounding has enormous potentialities in outdoor sports owing particularly to the large number of School and College going young students. The number easily mounts to five thousand strong, most of whom can develop into good athletes, if properly directed and encouraged. So far this power was running to waste, the Club of Maharashtra now has on hand definite plans to utilize all the power and harness it to use. With the active co-operation of the authorities of the various Schools and Colleges in Poona, a big sports-stadium accommodating more than ten thousand spectators will in a couple of years—(the war conditions now being absent)—be erected and thus a dream of long standing will take a concrete shape. Here on the stadium, will take place, in ideal conditions the best fixtures of the schools, Colleges, of the leading clubs and of all the representative teams from India and outside. Instructions and lessons to young promising players in cricket, football hockey, tennis etc. can be arranged with the help of expert coaches who can be appointed for permanent jobs and paid well out of the proceeds of the Gate at various matches. All the expenses which Maharashtra used to pay so long for the temporary structures for the matches will henceforth be saved and used for real encouragement and work for sports. I hope to see, therefore, Poona leading the way in the field of real sports.

INTER-DISTRICT CRICKET TOURNAMENT FOR MAHARASHTRA

The scheme to divide Maharashtra into four zones for the purpose of a Quadrangular-inter district tournament is now complete and matches will be staged this year at Sholapur during the Diwali holidays. If the love for games has got to spread and take root in the mofussil and remote places, there can not be any better way than to organise a popular tournament to rouse local enthusiasm. The event will also serve to discover new gems in the game and to give them the required polish so that they will shine in their true lustre. Sholapur has a passion for cricket and deserves the honour of managing the show in the initial year. The Maharashtra Cricket Association, the parent body will, of course, run the show with the help of the mofussil centres until a definite constitution is formed for the tournament. I hope all the other Associations will follow the example of Maharashtra in this matter

MONSOON ACTIVITIES ON THE FIELD

The Poona colleges are now busy in preparing themselves for the Inter-Collegiate contests in both Indian and foreign games. Cricket, football, badminton, table tennis, volley & basket balls, Atyapatya, Khokho and Hututu are now kept open for competition in the 1st term and are keenly cultivated with daily practice. The actual tournaments in these games are fixed to start by the end of August and would continue to the end of September next. The inter-collegiate sports deserve the greatest nursing by the authorities, as the very useful recruiting ground for future Indian players. A good feature of the College sports has been an equal importance given to the ladies games, such as badminton, play-ground-ball net-ball Namaskars, Hututu, Ring tennis many of which are useful in body-building. Play Ground Ball" is miniature-Cricket, having in it all the elements of batting, bowling and fielding advancing male-criters too, as I find, can play it with much benefit

FOOTBALL ON THE INCREASE

Football was greatly popular

Prof. D. B. Deodhar

in Poona and the mofussil thirty years ago, when students from the Mysore State used to join the Poona Colleges, particularly for Science and Engineering. A few years later, it dwindled and almost disappeared from the student world. With the efforts of the Maharashtra Football Federation, however, it revived with renewed vigour. An inter-collegiate League-Football-Tournament is now going on and will be followed soon, by exhibition matches between Poona vs. Bombay schools combined XI's. The colleges also will follow suit probably in the second term. The controversy with regard to boots vs. bare-feet is going on here as well. Poverty of most of the players, however, has already solved the problem for the time-being.

TABLE TENNIS COMING TO THE FRONT

The popularity of table tennis in Bombay in recent years has affected Poona students also who this year urged the Inter-Collegiate Committee to introduce it in their sports. A few of the men and women players from Poona took part in the last open tournament run by the Xavier College and returned wiser by the experience which they got. The game as played by some of the champions like Chandarana elevate it into an active, manly and spectacular game, worth playing. The P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana has taken to the game in all seriousness and conducts members' and open tournament in table tennis, inviting some of the stars from Bombay. At present, the members' tournament is going on and is well patronised by over sixty different men and women enthusiasts of the game.

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GREENOSAN TABLETS.

Greenosan, an extract of spinach and fruit, is a perfectly balanced combination of all the essential Vitamins and mineral salts including iron and copper, having the following composition per gramme (three tablets):

Chlorophyll 1 cg. Iron 3 cgs.
Vitamin A approx. 100 international units.
Vitamin C approx. 80 international units.
Vitamin P and the J factor.
Vitamin B1, B2, D, E, and H in effective quantities. Salts of Cu, Ca, Mn, Mg., and K: Lecithin 1 cg. and Iodine 0.005%.

INDICATIONS:

1. Hypovitaminosis (all conditions)
2. Routine use throughout PREGNANCY.
3. Most cases of ANAEMIA including Chronic Arthritis
4. General Tonic and for Convalescence.
5. Surgical Tuberculosis with severe secondary anaemia.
6. Eye conditions and Night Blindness.
7. Skin Diseases.

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MIRACULOUS HERB

The mere sight of it cures at once, serious scorpion-bites, of hornets and bees also. It cured lakhs of sufferers. Keep it for hundreds of years and its efficacy is unaffected. Price Re. 1|- per root, 3 for Rs. 2|8|- only. BABU BRIJNANDAN SAHAI, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Pana High Court, writes: "I have tried *"Scorpion Bite Cure"* herb and have found it very efficacious. One small root can be used for curing hundreds. It is a useful and innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

MRITUNJAY SUDHA AUSHADHALAY

(101) Hazaribagh.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 11, 2001
Muslim: Ramjan 10, 1364
Parsi: Aspandarmad 20, 1314
Sunrise: 7-21 a.m., Sunset 8-4 p.m.
Hightide: 10-30, 21-24,
Lowtide: 3-12, 16-32

To-day's Engagements

B. P. HARIJAN SEVA SANGH: A meeting of the Harijan Students was held at Bhartiya Vidya Bhuwan, Gamdevi at 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 12th instant Smt. Lilavati Munshi, the President of the Board distributed the scholarships and book money The president adviced the students to give an hour a week of social work for their own community.

SOUTH KONKAN EDUCATION SOCIETY: The Adjourned Annual meeting of the General Body will be held at 4-30 p.m. today at the Social Service League Hall, Sandhurst Road.

PROGRESSIVE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION: A meeting of the Bombay Progressive Writers' Association will be held today at 5-0 p.m. at the Deodhar School of Indian Music (Opposite Opera House.) Syt. Karsandas Manek, the well-known Gujarati Poet will speak on "Premanand" (1636-1734), one of the greatest poets of Gujarat and give illustrations of his Akhyans (Stories in verse).

GRAIN DEALER'S FEDERATION: "The public are informed that as, many of the Ration Shop-keepers in the Bombay City and Suburbs will keep their shops closed on the 23rd August, 31st August, 4th September and 11th September (all or any), as these days are of Public and Religious holidays, all should arrange to draw their rations before or after the said days as may be convenient."

ELOCUTION COMPETITION IN MALAYALAM: The elocution competition proposed to be held in connection with "Onam" celebrations will take place today at 5 p.m. in the Poddar College Hall, Matunga. Mrs. Vellodi, Vidwan M. Kumaran and Mr. K. T. Chandi, are the Judges. A special prize will be awarded to a lady competitor.

MAGICAL FEATS: Sjt. Satyaprakash will perform magical feats at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Hall, Harvey Road, Chowpatty 5-30 p.m., today (Sunday).

MATUNGA CONGRESS MEETING POSTPONED: The public meeting organised by the Sion and Matunga Congress Samathies on the 19th Sunday at the Indian Gymkhana Grounds, Matunga, which is to be addressed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, remains postponed in view of his another unavoidable engagement

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION: An attractive propramme of Hand Trick and Magic today by Karim Magician will be shown at 9 a.m. in B. J. Home Compound, Telang Road, Matunga.

BANDRA HINDU BURNING & BURIAL GROUND COMMITTEE: A Public Meeting of the Hindu Citizens of Bandra will be held at 10 a.m. today in the Municipal School Hall, School No. 1, Waterfield Road to elect the New General Committee.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Invocation to Lord Buddha for maintaining World Peace at Anand Vihar, Nair Hospital Compound, Near Bombay Central Station, at 10 a.m. today.

MARATHA MANDIR: An extraordinary meeting of the General Body of the Maratha Mandir will be held today at 11-30 a.m. in the Bombay Education League's High School at Thakurdwar.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION BOMBAY: Half-yearly General Body meeting today at 2-30 p.m. at 17, Raghunath Dadaji Street, Fort

BOMBAY SOUTH INDIA CLUB: The monthly social gathering of the Club will take place at the South Indian Educational Society's School Premises, Matunga, today at 9-30 a.m. when the draft constitution and Rules of the Club will be considered and finalised.

SPECIAL THANKS-GIVING SERVICE: A special thanks-giving service, for Victory of the Allies over Japan, will be held today at 7-0 a.m. at the "Gate of Mercy" Synagogue, Samuel Street, Mandvi

ANOTHER THANKSGIVING SERVICE: A special Thanksgiving Service has been arranged by the Central Jewish Board of Bombay to take place today 10 a.m. in the Fort Synagogue, Forbes Street.

The Service will be conducted by Rev Lew Chaplain of H. M. Forces.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhananda will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall today (Sunday) at 10 a.m (N S T). He will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the above Hall, on Sunday at 6-30 p.m.

NARAYAN MEMORIAL FUND: Grand Physical Culture and Variety Entertainment today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at C J. Hall in aid of Prof. T. V. Narayan Memorial Fund.

INDIAN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, CALCUTTA:

The Committee of the Indian Chemical Manufcturers' Association Calcutta has made final selections for the Delegation of Chemical Manufacturers, which is shortly proceeding to the U. K. and the U. S.A., on behalf of the Association Names of the selected delegates are:—

1 Dr K A Hamied, (Leader of the Delegation) 2 Mr L Gupta 3 Mr S P Sen, 4 Dr B C Das, 5 Mr K K Raman, 6 Mr R B Amin, 7 Mr Mohammad Hanif, 8 Mr M L Shroff, 9 Mr B Mitra.

The Committee also considered at the meeting several important problems pertaining to the Chemical Industry which included the question of exports of chemicals and drugs to foreign countries, the problem of the transition of chemical industry from war to peace economy and several other matters relating to the protection of the industry at the end of the war.

Film Industry Welcomes Relaxation Of Control

Increased Quota Of Raw Film Would Lead To Improvements

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cine industrial circles in Bombay welcome Government's decision to relax control over raw film. They hold the view that the increased quota of raw film would lead to improvements of the industry particularly on the technical side.

Rai Bahadur Chunilal, President of the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association expressed the view that while the relaxation of control was a welcome step, it was up to the industry to impose on itself some restriction in the matter of production. Such a self-imposition would be in the interests of the industry.

Rai Bahadur Chunilal felt the need for careful husbanding of raw film resources because the studio space available in India was sufficient for the production of not more than 165 pictures. It would require at least a year and half to build new studios with the necessary equipment. He expected a 50 per cent increase in footage during the next year as a result of Government's decision. But this increase was not adequate in view of the fact that studios used two lakhs footage per film in pre-war-days.

SUPERIOR PICTURES

Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy opined that the increased quota of raw film would lead to the production of superior pictures. There would be technical improvements in the industry. He felt the need for facilities for the construction of more sound-proof studios, cinema houses and for the imports of equipment needed for the industry.

In an interview with the "Chronicle", Mr. Ram L. Gogtay, Secretary of the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association said:—"We welcome the removal of the control because Governmnt had mismanaged it. If Government had managed the control through an officer having full experience of the Indian film industry and possessing knowledge of world film affairs, but working under the administrative guidance of the Committee of the film industry, the control would have been as beneficial as the British Quota Act has been to the British film industry. Government have lost a golden opportunity of seeing the production side of the industry fully organised.

"The fact that Government were unable to manage the control in the interests of the industry should be a lesson to Government that they should not interfere in the affairs of an art industry. This principle of non-interference is well accepted in America whose industry holds a sway all over the world. This sway is perhaps the result of Government's non-interference with the aspirations of the industry during the two world wars."

Poona Races Postponed To Thursday

POONA, August 18 (A.P.I.): Today's Poona races have been postponed to Thursday, August 23 due to weather conditions. The same card holds good for Thursday.

Governor's Broadcast

On Sunday the 19th, Thanks Giving Sunday His Excellency, the Governor will broadcast to the people of the Presidency at 9-45 p.m

The special programmes to be broadcast throughout the day will be: At 11-00 a.m. The AIR Orchestra under the direction of D. Amel will play 'In Memoriam'. From 10-00 to 10-30 p.m will be broadcast a special Hindustani feature entitled "The World At Peace". Victory songs in Gujarati and Marathi will follow at 12-25 pm. At 1-40 pm AIR Bombay will present Walter Kaufman's "Requiem" which will be followed by a recorded selection from Holst's "The planets". "The War In the East" a documentary feature written in English by Romesh Thaper, produced by Winifred Holmes and starring Sultan Padamsey will be presented at 5-25 p.m. Again at 8-45 p.m. the AIR Orchestra will celebrate V-J with a composition based on the theme of "Peace" Finally at 10-00 p.m. listeners will hear the Victory Opera 'Ouksban' the music of which was composed by D. Amel.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, AUGUST 19

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8.0 a.m. News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8.30 Variety. 8-50 News (M). 9.0 News (G). 9-10 Tomorrow. 9_15 Shaukat Ali 9-30 Mulchand J Nayak (G. Songs). 9-45 Amir Husain. 10_5 Seeta Mooiky. 11-0 Air Orchestra. 11-15 Laxmibai Jadhav (Baroda).

12.15 p.m. Sitar. 12-30 Mulchand J. Nayak (G. Songs). 12_45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H). 1.0 J L. Ranade. 1.30 News (E). 1-40 Music. 2.30 Children's Half_Hour. 4.20 Children's Programme (M). 5-0 J. L. Ranade. 5-30 Gujarati Songs. 5-45 Topical Talk. 5.55 Locals. 6.0 Shaukat Ali. 6_15 Selections. 6.30 News (E) 6-40 News (H). 6-45 Seeta Mooiky 7-15 Amir Husain. 7.30 J L. Ranade 8-0 Shaukat Ali. 8.15 News (M) 8.30 News (G). 8-45 At Your Request 9.0 News (H). 9-20 News (E) 9.30 B B C. News 9.40 Nautch Dhun. 9.45 Book I have been Reading 10.0 Opera

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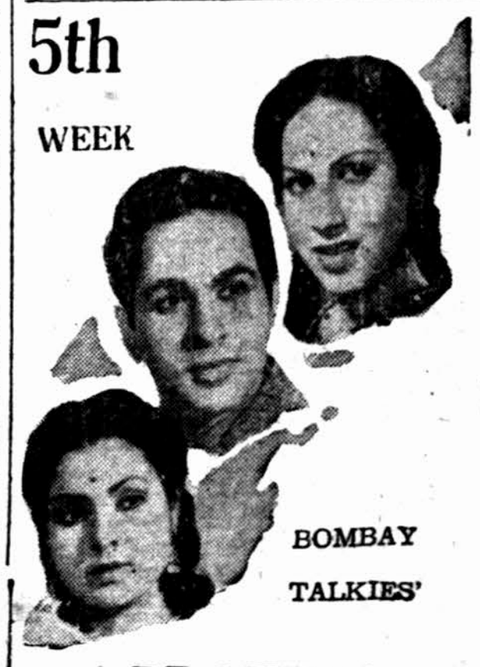
5th WEEK



BOMBAY TALKIES'

PRATIMA

Starring: Swarnalata, Dileep Kumar, Shahnawaz, Jyoti

MAJESTIC

Daily: 4, 7, 10 P.M. Sat. Sun. 1 P.M.

Advance Booking— 10 A.M. to 12 Noon, 4 to 6 P.M.

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IT'S HINDI VERSION OF "UDAYER PATHEY"

The best Bengali Film of 1943-44

Direction & Photography: BIMOL ROY

Music: R. C. BORAL

With all new faces

RADHAMHAN, BINATH BOSE, REKHA MITRA, MAYA BOSE & B. KAPOOR

NEXT Change at *MINERVA*

9th WEEK

AND YET "HOUSE-FUL" FOR EVERY SHOW!

PRAKASH PICTURES'

Vikramaditya

Cast: PRITHVIRAJ, PREM ADIB, BABURAO PENDHARKAR, RATNAMALA, RANJANA, PANDE.

Direction: VIJAY BHATT

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m. Mat. at 1 on Sun. & Holidays

SUPER

Advance Booking: 9 to 11, 5 to 6 & 8-15 to 8-15 p. m.

(An EVERGREEN Release)

NAVIN'S

MUSICAL DEVOTIONAL:

14th WEEK

BHARATHARI

Direction: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

Starring: SURENDRA, MUMTAZ SHANTI.

Daily: 4, 7, 10.—Matinee Sunday and Thursday on Balev Holiday 1-15

Ad. Booking: 9-30 to 12-30, 3 to 6-30

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

(AJIT Release)

REPRIEVE FOR JAUNPUR CASE PRISONERS

Rajen Babu Pleads For Life Of Mahendra Gope

LUCKNOW, August 18. (A. P. I.): The five Jaunpur Case Prisoners who had been awarded death sentences in connection with the disturbances of August 1942 have been saved from the gallows. Like the Chimur-Ashti Case Prisoners their sentences have been commuted to transportation for life by the Governor-General.

D. I. R. IN FORCE STILL

CALCUTTA: A Press Note issued by the Bengal Government states that the Defence of India Act and Rules remain in operation for the time being and that the date of termination of their operation will be announced in due course

Further 52 security prisoners were released by the Government of Bengal between August 5 and 11, the total number of such prisoners so far released being 903 states an official Press Note.

AZAD HAILS COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES

GULMARG, KASHMERE, Aug. 18 (A.P.I.): The Congress President, Maulana Azad, interviewed by the A. P. on the Viceroy's decision to commute the death sentences of Chimur and Ashti convicts said that the news would be received in the country with a sense of grateful relief. He revealed that he had cabled an appeal on their behalf to the new Secretary of State for India.

While expressing his sense of relief and satisfaction Maulana Azad earnestly hoped that the remaining cases in the country would be treated in the same spirit.

TOUCHING SCENE IN SEWAGRAM

SEWAGRAM, August 17. (A.P.I.): There was a touching scene at the Gandhi Ashram this evening when a mother of one of the prisoners reprieved in the Ashti and Chimur cases came and bowed before Mahatma Gandhi in thankfulness that her son's life had been saved.

She was Mrs. Tanabai, mother of Dr. Tulsiram Pachghare, who along with the other six condemned prisoners will now undergo a sentence of transportation for life in connection with the Ashti and Chimur convictions

Mrs. Tanabai was so overcome with gratitude that she would not leave Mahatma Gandhi's feet until she was repeatedly asked by Mahatma Gandhi to rise.

Mother and son will now be seeing each other in Nagpur jail on Sunday morning for the first time in nine months

Rajen Babu's Plea For Mercy For Mahendra Gope

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18 (UPI).

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a member of the Congress Working Committee, who is now staying at Pilani, in a statement hopes that the reported stay of execution in the Ashti and Chimur Cases is a precursor of change in policy and hopes that mercy will be shown in another case in Bihar in which Mahendra Gope is awaiting execution.

He adds: "After all, it cannot be forgotten that whatever happened in 1942 took plac in the heat of the moment and in the wake of what the participants felt to be a grave and unwarranted provocation. It should also be remembered that the whole movement was sternly suppressed and many persons condemned had no previous political history"

MAHATMA IS SILENT TO CONSERVE ENERGY

WARDHA, August 18 (U.P.I.): The "United Press of India" learns that Gandhiji is observing silence in these days mainly with a view to conserving energy.

An authorised version of Gandhiji's speech at the Harijan Sewak Sangh in the course of which he announced his intention to undertake a fast of short duration, will be issued soon, it is revealed.

Removal Of Ban On P. C. C.

KARACHI, August 18. (A.P.I.): The question of the removal of the ban on the Provincial Congress organisations has been referred to the Government of India and their decision in the matter is awaited, said Mr. G. W. McElhinny, Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind, who returned from New Delhi yesterday.

He added that when the ban was removed, the Government would also return all movable property to the Congress.

NEHRU VISITS AZAD

GULMARG, August 17 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has arrived in Gulmarg for three days stay with the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Pandit Nehru said his trek to Kaunsarnag lake had done him good. He enjoyed a dip in that famous Iceberg lake.

The Congress President Maulana Azad, has decided to end his stay in Gulmarg tomorrow when he leaves for Srinagar.

The high altitude and fluctuating temperatures of Gulmarg have not suited the President's health which has had a slight setback owing to an attack of influenza that has not yet completely left him.

Sarala Devi Chaudhrani Dead

CALCUTTA, August 18 (A.P.I.): The death occurred at her Alipore residence today of Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhrani, aged about 74.

She was suffering from anaemia for the past few months and died of heart failure.

Niece of Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore, Mrs. Chaudhrani was a well-known figure in the early days of the Congress movement.

She leaves behind her only son, Mr. Dipak Dutta Chaudhuri.

MAHATMA AND SARDAR FOR POONA

POONA, August 18. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel are scheduled to arrve here on the morning of August 21. Both of them will stay at 'Nature Cure Clinic'.

Russians Deny U. S. Press Allegations

LONDON, August 17, (Reuter): Moscow radio tonight denied the report published in the United States that Soviet official quarters had objected to the appointment of General Douglas MacAuthur as supreme Commander of Allied Occupation Forces in Japan and consider that Red Army officer should have been appointted.

THAILAND CABINET RESIGNS

NEW YORK, August 18 (A.P.A.): Premier Abhai Wong of Thailand and his entire Cabinet have submitted their resignation "en bloc", according to a radio Tokyo broadcast heard by the Federal Communications Commission.

The Bangkok radio on Thursday last announced that King Mahidol had proclaimed that Thailand's declaration of war against the United States and Britain was "null and void".

TADEPALLE DERAILMENT HOLDS UP TRAINS

BEZWADA, Aug 18.

The Calcutta Mail, two passenger trains and this morning's Grand Trunk Express, all bound for Madras have been held up in Bezwada as a result of derailment of some wagons of a goods train at Tadepalle on the other side of the Kistna river since yesterday evening. The metre-guage trains for Guntakal which diverge from Tadepalle after crossing the Kistna bridge from Bezwada have also been held up. The accident occurred a few yards off the entrance of the Kistna bridge.

It is now learnt that the engine and the first eight wagons jumped off the rails a few yards from the entrance to the Kistna railway bridge. The engine driver and fireman are safe and no serious damage has been caused to the track, which has been repaired now. According to the railway authorities the first train is expected to leave Bezwada for Madras at 3 p.m. The Grand Trunk express and the Calcutta Mail will be combined into one train which will leave first and the remaining trains will follow later. The running of goods trains has been stopped today so as to facilitate quick dispatch of passenger trains.

MAHASABHA ON WAR PATH

Call To Members To Give Up Titles: Gokulchand Narang Renounces Knighthood

NEW DELHI, August 18. (A. P. I.): Prominent leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha have decided to renounce their titles in protest against what they describe as "the Government's increasingly hostile attitude towards the legitimiate rights of Hindus." Their decision is in accordance with a resolution passed by the Working Committee and the All-India Committee of Mahasabha today.

THEY GIVE UP TITLES

Dr. Sir Gokulchand Narang, speaking at the All-India Committee to-day announced amid cheers that he had decided to give up his title. Later, the President, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee, stated that Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth of the United Provinces and Rai Bahadur Harischandra of Delhi had declared their intention to renounce their titles.

THE RESOLUTION

The resolution on titles was moved by Mr. B. G. Khaparde. It read:—"As a mark of protest against the increasing hostile attitude of the Government towards the legitimate rights of the Hindus, the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha calls upon all Government title-holders who are office-bearers or who are members of the Council or Committees of provincial or district Sabhas to relinquish their titles. No Government title-holders shall, therefore, be eligible for any elective office or offices in the Hindu Mahasabha."

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Strong opposition to the "pernicious" principle of parity between Hindus and Muslims is recorded in another resolution which has been passed by the Working Committee and is under discussion by the All-India Committee, along with two amendments to the effect that failing a satisfactory declaration by Government, the Mahasabha would resort to direction action.

Discussion on the resolution and the amendments will be resumed tomorrow morning.

Japan Takes To Reconstruction

LONDON, August 18 (Reuter): The new Japanese Cabinet, without awaiting the coming of the Allies, has already turned its attention to reconstruction of the country.

According to the Tokyo radio the Finance Minister has warned the Japanese against the danger of inflation and the Minister of Agriculture has said that Japan's future domestic policy would centre round farming and food production.

Prince Naruhiko Higashi Kuni, the new Premier, at Meiji Shrine to-day pledged "his determination to endure all hardships in safeguarding the national policy and in undertaking the task of reconstructing Japan" to the spirit of Emperor Meiji.

SURRENDER TALKS AT MANILA TOMORROW

(Continued from page 9)

Chinese Army in Canton to-morrow. The surrender of all Japanese forces in China is being negotiated in Chihkiang in western Hunan Province by representatives of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and the Japanes Commander-in-Chief in China, General Okamura.

A Yenan radio report monitored by Reuter stated to-day that General Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Communist 18th Army—who challenged the right of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek to act on behalf of China in surrender formalities with Japan—has cabled the Generalissimo demanding a discussion of the matter.

General Chu Teh suggested that Japanese troops in China should surrender to the forces actually opposing them.

"The telegram demanded participation of Yenan representatives in the acceptance of the Japanese surrender and in the Peace Conference, formation of a Coalition Government and political reforms", the radio said.

The Japanese News Agency says that General Okamura, to-day sent a note to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-SSek "demanding" the immediate cessation of hostilities on the part of the Chungking Army.

General Okamura declared, while Japanese forces were already in a state of cessation of hostilities in strict observance of the Imperial Command, part of the Chungking Army was still continuing attacks on the Japanese.

The statement added that the Japanese Army believed that "the unlawful acts on the part of the Chungking Army did not result from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's orders.

In The Solomons

In the Solomons Japanese envoys on Bougainville Island crossed Mivo river to negotiate surrender with Australian officers. Australia's four fighting divisions facing the Japanese in New Guinea, New Britain, and Bougainville are holding their fire to avoid further casualties, but aggressive action by isolated Japanese groups has meant constant patrolling.

French forces are standing by to reoccupy French Indo-China. A light corps of intervention, a thousand men strong, is already in Ceylon under the command of General Blaizot.

STUDENTS ON STRIKE

Vallabhbhai Patel Meeting Echo

AHMEDABAD, August 18. (A. P. I.): About four hundred students of the Proprietary High School have gone on strike for the last four days as a protest against the fine of one anna imposed by the school authorities on each of those students who absented themselves or left the school earlier on August 2 to attend a students' meeting addressed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Students are stated to be ready to apologise for absenting themselves without permission but the school authorities insist on recovering the fine as a measure of discipline.

GOODS TRAIN DERAILED

MADRAS, August 18 (API): The District Traffic Superintendent, M. and S. M. Railway wires:—

At 19-15 hours yesterday (17th August) the engine and seven vehicles of Number 312 goods train derailed at Sitanagaram north between Bezwada and Kistna Canal stations on the north-east line. Through running of trains is interrupted. Transhipment of trains containing passengers is not possible. The obstruction is expected to be cleared this afternoon. The cause of the accident is being investigated.

SANGLI, Aug. 18 (API.)

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, member of the Congress Working Committee, arrived here this morning by the morning express.

In Burma

This is the fourth day since the "cease fire" order went out in Burma, but the Japanese Commander on this front has yet made no move to contact the British Twelfth Army Commander, Lieutenant General "Monty" Stopford for formal surrender, telegrams N. Rajamani Associated Press of India special correspondent in Rangoon.

The Japanese are apparently waiting for the Emperor's delegates to sign a general surrender instrument with the Allied Supreme Commander, General Douglas MacArthur, at Manila, before local surrenders are effected.

Meanwhile Indian and British troops, who are under orders not to take any offensive action, are doing protective patrolling along the front and "feeling" the Japanese disposition.

But Japanese forces facing the British 12th Army on the Burma Front were authoritatively reported today as showing no disposition to surrender and it is considered likely that forceful demands for local capitulation will be delayed until General MacArthur has obtained the highest Japanese signature under his new order, says an Associated Press of America cable.

The front actually is quiescent with little or no firing by either side; but the Japanese forces are still trying to escape across the Sittang river where they have lost troops at the ratio of 60 to 1 against the Allies.

NEW YORK CITY

(Continued from Page 5)

among the natural beauties of the Bronx is a magnificent zoo with 3,000 specimens from camels to the rare panda.

A Patch Of Green

Prospect Park in Brooklyn completes New York's trio of large parks but there are many others. Bowling Green is the oldest in the city A green triangle at the tip of Manhattan Island. It has changed little in 200 years. Once it was literally a bowling green. Now its turf rests on the roof of a subway station bearing its name. It is one of New York's links with the past and is only a stone's throw from the Wall Street district, where more than one-third of the city's tallest buildings are clustered, creating a stone serra across the tip of Manhattan from river to river. At night this region is dark and deserted, unlike the uptown skyscraper groupings which shine like golden honey-combs against the sky. Deep in the down-town canyons drowes Frauces Tavern, built in 1719. Here George Washington said farewell to his officers at the close of the American Revolution in the eighteenth century further north on Broadway stands Trinity Church its ancient gravestones resting on a site acquired by grant from Queen Anne of England.

New York is full of such anomalies. Still farther uptown a small creek runs under Minetta Lane in Greenwich Village, the haunt of artists, writers and musicians. Here streets criss-cross and amble; carriage lamps shine before a remodelled stable in tiny mews; houses have back gardens and front porches. Neighbours know each other by name and the same baker, laundry and shoeshine parlor serve one generation after another. From this region have sprung some of America's most notable playwrights poets and artists. Eugene O'Neill Edna St. Vincent Millay, Theodore Dreiser, Sinclair Lewis and other contemporary celebrities are associated with Greenwich Village. Washington Square and its graceful arch by Stanford White have the flavour of old Europe but sharp against the sky soars a commanding sky-scraper, dwarfing Washington Arch. Only a block away artists give sidewalk shows, hanging their paintings from fences and walls.

Westward towards the Hudson River lies Washington Market where farmers come in before dawn with their country produce. Fruits and vegetables, rich in leafage and colouring, are piled high for the retail merchant and the early shopper. New York has ghostly night life of its own. Nocturnal workers and occasional derelicts move along the waterfront, silhouetted against the arches of the great bridges that span New York's rivers. War-plant workers come and go by night as well as by day, and the night shift of the city's police force keeps silent vigil. Horses plod around with milk carts although trucks have largely replaced them Both hansom cabs and victorias may be found today in the streets and parks of New York. Cars are less numerous than in pre-war days but the buff, yellow and green of taxis still tint the stream of traffic.

Along New York's miles of waterfront stretch 1,800 piers, wharves and bulkheads. Up and down the shore of the Hudson River runs a line of trans-Atlantic piers, where ships come and go now in the black-out of censorship Just as the city's industries have been converted to war uses so the piers, wharves and shipyards work night and day, with more trucks, trains, tugs, barges, ferries and steam lighters than they have ever used before, to dispatch men and arms to the world's battle zones and to repair and launch the ships that bear them The jewelled lights of airplanes flash over the city by night, red, green and yellow, bearing their passengers on missions of high adventure

New York is a market place which, creating its own wealth internally, has a greater exchange of labour than of goods. Into its shops offices and factories pour 3,000,000 workers daily The majority are engaged in manufacturing clothes, books, periodicals foods, beverages, metal, glass and wood products, textiles and chemicals. Most of America's wearing apparel is made in New York and the garment industry has 7,000 factories, in which more than 200,000 persons work—a world of its own. Next in volume comes the printing and publishing business.

History And Humanity Intermingle

The city abounds in utility services from shoeshine parlors to public telephone booths in Times Square for servicemen of the United Nations Countless human touches are encountered in its busy streets belying the impersonal majestry of its stone towers and its ribs of steel. Half of all the real property in the city is owned by average citizens such as contractors, corners grocers and widows but the largest single owner is the city itself.

History lingers in Bowling Green Greenwich Village, Gramercy Park, Murray Hill and Gracie Square, all regions associated with the city's beginnings, but contemporary history is in motion on Fifth Avenue, which runs like a ribbon through the heart of the city. Here the passerby may share in vespers at sundown and mass at dawn. Here are museums, art galleries and libraries. Here are shop windows reflecting the utmost elegance of the merchant world—Tiffany silver, Cartier jewellery, Steuben glass headquarters of the world known cosmeticians Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein and Dorothy Gray; gowns shoes, silver, lace and linen, and one step off the avenue the quiet stone front of Mainbocher, the hat shops of John-Frederics, Sally Victor and Lilly Dache.

In the autumn twilight Fifth Avenue is one of the beautiful streets of the world. At any time of day it has magnificence. Far north along its stretch stands the neo-classic pile of the Metropolitan Museum of art, housing some of the great art of all time. Far south is the Public Library, its stone lions guarding the entrance through which pass 11,000 persons a day.

In between lies the majestic pile of Rockefeller Center, an organized city in itself covering 12 acres of land, its buildings rising cliff-like around a sunken plaza where New Yorkers skate on ice in winter and sit under sun umbrellas in summer. From its 70th-story observatory promenade visitors get a miraculous view of the city. A brook winds and twists through one of its roof gardens. The Center houses theatres, offices, restaurants shops and two of the nation's major broadcasting company's studios. Its walls, doorways and floors are embellished with contemporary art. All through, the Center is a tourist's paradise of novelty and surprise. The murals of Jose Sert and Ezra Stone add drama to its own striking architecture. Even some of the powder rooms have murals by master artists Its Music Hall seats 6,200 persons, and 300-ton steel truss supports its golden proscetnium arch, 60 feet high.

Rockefeller Center houses also the New York Museum of Science and Industry with its thousands of model and dioramas, its working demonstrations, its 2,500 permanent displays and constantly changing exhibitions Here the visitor can find the latest in machine tools or aviation techniques alongside a genuine covered wagon of pioneer days, a Colonial sleigh, an Egyptian oxcart dating back to 200 B. C. and a "Model T" Ford.

At the southern tip of Manhattan Island, excursion boats take passengers for trips around the city's great harbour; at the northern end of the city stands a baseball stadium Somewhere in between lies the Museum of Natural History with its exhibits from all parts of the World. Close by the museum is the Hayden Planetarium where the heavens are reproduced in a revolving ceiling and the American young gain insight into the science of astronomy.

In countless ways New York is a small edition of the whole world. There are more Italians within its limits that in Rome, more Irish than in Dublin. On the day when Neapolitans celebrate the feast of San Gennaro and effigy of the saint is carried down Mulberry Street between rows of festooned booths. On Epiphany Day in January the Greeks follow their priests to the water's edge at the Battery where the Cross is cast into the waves to bless the sea.

Each Worships In His Own Way

New York has churches of all types from the Russian Orthodox Church in Manhattan to the red, white and gold Syrian Churches and the Mohammedan Mosque in Brooklyn. Its Little Church Around the Corner, famous for its marriages of theatre folk, is one of the beauty spots of the city with its old roofed gate its huge elm and its millioned windows. St. John's Cathedral, the great Episcopal edifice that towers on a hill has still to be finished, although it is crowded each Sunday as is St. Patrick's, the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Mahadevbhai Desai (left) whose anniversary was celebrated on Wednesday. This photograph was taken on the 8th August 1942.

New York, with its vast concentration of people, is the nation's market place for ideas. It is the funnel into which are poured the creative impulses of America. Besides the steady flow of books and magazines from its publishing houses, it prints nine morning and afternoon newspapers reflecting all facets of American opinion from radical to reactionary. The homes of the four largest national broadcasting companies are in New York, sending our into the ether the voices of America's best radio talent. From its nucleus of networks come daily programs in different languages

In recent years New York has become one of the music centers of the world. The Metropolitan Opera has added ballet to its own fine history in the world of opera. The leading artists and orchestras of the world are heard in Carnegie Hall and the New York Philharmonic stays in the top brackets of orchestral excellence. The National Broadcasting Symphony orchestra is led by Arturo Toscanini, which gives it a place of special distinction. The New York City Center of Music and Drama now brings music, ballet and drama to the people at low prices And in summer music lovers delight to sit on the stone steps of the Lewisohn Stadium and hear Brahms under the stars.

Broad Broadway

Linked to New York's musical life, yet not of it, is Broadway, still the popular focus of entertainment for America. Plays open with unfailing regularity from October to June Successes are born and failures die. Hollywood's output reaches the public first through Broadway and this thoroughfare glitters with huge electric signs and billboards proclaiming the newest hit. Anything at all is likely to happen on Broadway long famous for its theaters, its lights, its restaurants, its shooting galleries its fruit juce stands, its cafes and its extraordinary throng of human beings. Within a block Bob Hope, Beatrice Lillie Ed Wynn and Greer Garson are likely to pass one another.

Big and brassy, Broadway is famed also for its sentiment, the openhandedness of its people, their generosity talent and eccentricities. Although it grows older and shabbier its spark flares high each season. Today it has fresh character with the service uniforms of the United Nations in evidence among its crowds.

Typical of all that Broadway stands for its Madison Square Garden the chief indoor sports arena of the United States. Here for minimum prices, the people of the city can see horse shows, cowboy rodeos, prize fights, boxing bouts, ice-hockey games, skiing contests, bicycle races and the circus. Here the citizens gather for political conventions And nearby the former heavyweight boxing champion of the world operates a famous restaurant, one of the thousands of New York eating places that cater to a population which enjoys dining away from home Before the days of rationing New Yorkers could eat as they wished sampling the foods of many lands—the rystafel of Java Swedish smorgaasboard Polish zakaski French onion soup, Hungarian goulash chop suey in Chinatown, lamb roasted in grape leaves in Greek restaurants East Indian curry, English kedgeree, Scotch haggis. They could eat close to the clouds or in sidewalk cafes, with music or without

The tastes and talents of all the world, as well as its foods sooner or later find some reflection in New York. Today exiles driven from their own lands by Nazi brutality contribute to the music, art and educational riches of the city. Lectures, forums and art exhibitions demonstrate what man is doing for his spiritual well-being in the midst of war. In the Museum of Modern Art, New York gives spirited recognition to contemporary work.

In its great universities—Columbia, New York, Fordham and City College—the young prepare for the future with equipment unknown to scholars of the past. Today there are 849 free day and evening schools in the city of New York, and many institutions for technical and vocational training. There are private schools too and large sums of money are devoted to special work with backward or otherwise handicapped children. Several free schools have been set up to speed the training of exceptionally gifted children, since all manner of experiments in progressive education find expression in New York.

Adult education is eagerly pursued by the population. Between 400,000 and 500,000 adults profit by extra courses offered by public schools and universities, social organizations, lecture halls, forums, museums, libraries and trade unions, where subjects range from home-making to politics, from advanced psychology to the care and feeding of babies.

The physical well-being of the population is guarded by exceptional hospital and clinic facilities, where the underprivileged receive the best of care. Great medical centers localize much of this effort and there are free hospitals throughout the city limits. Bellevue, oldest and most famous, is recognized as a world center of healing. They city has convalescent homes mental clinics child welfare centers and more than 800 visiting nurses, who care for the sick free of charge.

Will all its extremes and eccentricities, New York remains a city rich in its facilities for body brain and spirit, a city humane and hospitable, fabulous yet simple, where man's ambition has room to soar.—USOWI.

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ANTI-MALARIA WAR IN BURMA

THE THREE WEAPONS

By Edmund Townshend

Malaria, the greatest scourge of the East, is giving ground in South-East Asia before the unceasing attack by Allied forces. Control unprecedented in the history of tropical medicine, has been achieved in the last few months by the use of newly perfected discoveries.

Only two years ago 70 per cent of all army sickness cases in South-East Asia were caused by malaria. Last year the rate had fallen to 36 per cent and in the first four months of this year it was down to 27 per cent. The figures given to me by the Assistant Director of Malariology for Allied Land Forces in South-East Asia show that the malaria rate has been reduced to 17 per cent of what it was at the corresponding time last year— 0.32 per cent daily compared with 1.8.

This swift recent progress has been brought about by the use of the suppressive drug Mepacrine, by spraying with D.D. insecticide and by rigid anti-malaria discipline. Measures on a scale and of a thoroughness never known before are now directed against the Malaria-carrying mosquito. Both the army and the R.A.F. send out small research groups close behind our advancing troops to survey malarious tracts to select camp sites and to plan ahead the task of Malaria Control Units

Camps areas are sprayed with the powerful D.D.T. insecticide. Trickling jungle streams, seepage of swamps and clear water are canalised or attacked with D.D.T.—for these are the breeding places of one of the most deadly malaria-carrying Mosquitoes—ANOPHELES MINIMUS— which caused most of the high malaria rate in Assam.

Oil On The Waters

Brackish swamps and lagoons lying near the sea are oiled or drained by deep channels into tidal streams. These are the breeding places of the ANOPHELES SUNDATEUS mosquito, which infests the Arakan coast and has in the past won the notoriety for Cox Bazar, near the head of the Bay of Bengal, as one of the worst spots for malaria infection.

Attacks on the breeding places of malarious mosquitoes have been developing for several years during the campaign in Burma, but only last year were the three discoveries perfected which made possible this season's striking advance in malaria control. These are the use of the suppressive drug Mepacrine; the D.D.T. insecticide which is sprayed in tents and buildings and by low-flying aircraft over malarious tracts in the country; and for forward troops the use of fish-net veils soaked in "Scat"—the American repellent, called dimethylphthalate which gives the mosquitoes "hot feet"

Mepacrine, A Daily Dose

All servicemen in this theatre east of the Brahmaputra must under military discipline take daily a tablet of Mepacrine which prevents attacks of black-water fever, suppresses the symptoms of malaria and cures entirely the malignant tertian type of the disease. Though Mepacrine discolours the skin as long as the men are taking their daily dose, it has no harmful effects.

Mepacrine was discovered by the Deutsche Ig Farbenindustrie in Germany After the fall of Java when the Allies had to seek a substitute for quinine, intensive experimental work in Australia by Brigadier Hamilton Fairley proved that one-tenth of a gramme of Mepacrine daily was enough to suppress the symptoms of malaria as long as the dosage was continued.

Yet Mepacrine alone does not prevent infection. Though it cures the malignant form and suppresses the benign form, men can still be infected if sharp precautions are not taken When Mepacrine is discontinued, some of those bitten will suffer from the benign tertian malaria, the number and duration of such cases depending on the number of times the men had been bitten.

Other measures of protection are, therefore, still essential. The D.D.T. insecticide was discovered by chance by a Swiss chemist about 75 years ago, but interest in its possibilities was not stimulated until this war. We soon discovered that the Germans were using it as an anti-lice agent. Then successful experiments were made in Britain with this insecticide against malarious mosquitoes. It was first used on the South-East Asia theatre last August For a month after a room has been sprayed with D.D.T. it is a death chamber for the mosquito.

The third recent discovery, dimethylphthalate, is of the greatest value to forward troops who must sleep in slit trenches free from the encumbrance of a mosquito net. Close-fitting and wide-meshed veils and sleeves impregnated with the liquid keep mosquitoes away for 72 hours and used as a skin lotion the liquid is effective for two hours.

"Living in the open must be wonderful Colonel. The open sky makes the best roof of all, don't you think?"
"Well, yes, though it is inclined to leak, you know."

8 O'Clock Sleeves Down

An important factor in the anti-malaria campaign is discipline in dress. To reduce the risk of mosquito bites, long trousers and buttoned sleeves must be worn particularly during the hours between dusk and dawn and mosquito nets must be used for sleeping. Warning notices everywhere remind the troops that "after dusk bare arms and knees invite malaria."

Wastage from malaria has in the past wars been a serious drain on the military strength of the armies and has even contributed materially to defeat. But with the spectacular results already achieved by Allied malariologist in the fields, the families of fresh troops who are now swarming into this theatre may feel satisfied that malaria is becoming a far less formidable risk for their men.— "Daily Telegraph."

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AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL IN PEACE TIME

NEW SKYWAY CODE BEING DRAFTED

By Courtenay Edwards

The rules of the air which you will have to observe when you open the throttle of your little post-war sky runabout and hop into the air from an aeroplane park at the edge of your home town are now being worked out by experts in London.

These drafters of the new skyway code are to a large extent working in the dark. They have had to turn themselves into minor prophets and are acting on what they saw as they peered into the future.

They have not yet finished their work but from inquiries I have been making I can give you a fair picture of how Britain's peace time air traffic control is likely to work.

Just how much freedom of movement you will enjoy when that sky runabout gets airborne depends on many different things. If you are flying well away from airline routes, you may be able to buzz around to your heart's content in a pretty wide radius.

Red Tape?

If you are making across the country for another airfield or landing-strip you will have had to obtain permission before you started from the air traffic controller in charge of your area. He will have checked the weather along the route and told you at what height to fly and advised his opposite number at your destination when to expect you.

It is unlikely that small "personal" planes will be compelled to carry radio sets for the next two or three years.

Private flying and club flying will be be banned from all busy airports. In quiet areas away from traffic routes, pleasure flyers will be given an area of the sky and allowed to fly about as much as they like—subject to ordinary air discipline.

These airfields used by flying clubs and private owners may develop on the lines of yacht clubs with pilots free to cruise about in a 20-mile radius. Although this analogy is more realistic than that which extravagantly speaks of peace time private flying in terms of pre-war pleasure motoring, one big difference between yachting and flying is that whereas the yacht that bumps into an ocean liner does little harm—expect on itself—the tiniest single-seat plane can do a whole load of damage, and not only to itself, if it runs foul of even the biggest airliner.

Much of personal-flying in England will be done in club machines: exactly how much depends on whether the Government is willing to subsidise flying clubs in the interests of national air-mindedness.

The well-defined "sky lanes" for airliners and freight planes operating from the U. K. to the Continent and between the towns in Britain will be prohibited areas for private flyers. Airline pilots themselves will be under close control.

One of the things now being discussed is exactly what powers air controllers are to have over the movements of pilots: whether they will be given full mandatory powers to tell the pilot just what he must do, or whether they will be merely to adivice the pilot as at present.

There were only about 75 flying control officers in Britain before the war. There will be immediate need for between 250 and 300 when civil flying really begins to open up again.

Development of navigational aids under the stress of war, and particularly the radar, will mean that all-weather airline services will be possible on the main routes between properly equipped airports.

Longer Schooling In Russia

THREE NEW COMPULSORY SUBJECTS

By IRIS MORLEY

Two big changes are contemplated this year in the education system of Soviet Russia.

The Director of Schools, Maria Parfionova, told me that the Directorate of Schools had asked the Government to lengthen the school period by an extra year, making a total of 11 instead of 10, and to introduce three new compulsory subjects— logic, psychology, and the art of teaching.

Another change contemplated is the abolition of trade schools. Parfionova, who has two young children of her own, said frankly that trade schools were a war-measure necessity for the nation, which had urgently needed skilled factory workers and technicians.

"We consider", she said, "four years in ordinary schools and two in trade schools quite insufficient.

Only 10 per cent of children of school age go to these schools and out of those that do only 10 per cent come from ordinary schools. The rest come from families evacuated from war zones and out of reach of educational facilities.

Children are well cared for in trade schools, food, clothes, and payment for work being provided. They also have a smart uniform, which gives them status among other children. Nevertheless, they are not, from an educational point of view a step forward.

It is hoped now the war is over that every Soviet child will have 11 years' schooling.

At the moment there is a considerable shortage of teachers, especially in mathematics, physics and foreign languages. The need for a large number of competent teachers in science subjects is a necessity, as the basis of Soviet education is a scientific one.

When a child reaches the age of 18 he or she may, if wished, adopt religion, but till that age the State gives no metaphysical teaching.

Soviet teachers believe that education must be based on actual truth and more important still, that a child should learn how to think scientifically and how to discriminate between hypothesis and fact.

Logic, say Soviet teachers, is the enemy of dogmas, for it inculcates a method into abstract thought which is essential if it is to correspond to reality.

Although the Constitution says that education is free, in actual practice this is not entirely the case. Payments vary from 150 roubles (£ 3) in small towns, 200 (£ 4) in Republican capitals, to 300 and 400 (£ 6 to £ 8) in big cities yearly.

Of course, many students get scholarships, and where there is actual hardships parents do not have to pay. Trade schools and Suvorov academies are entirely free— "Yorkshire Post."

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Whither Women-Workers In Post-War India?

By JOAQ A. SEQUEIRA

The rhythm of woman's life is greatly altered by the second world war. Woman in India has stepped out of the house to play the role of a bread-winner. We see her in the hospitals as a nurse tending the sick and wounded, in Rationing and Censor's offices, and in the army and air force. The impact of global war has even flung her far and wide.

As far as the woman of India is concerned, she has left her home and become a wage-earner out of sheer economic necessity. Under a system where man groans because of inequality of wealth and wages and the uncertainty of employment, the woman is compelled to go out in search of bread. In a country like ours it is no matter of surprise to see women relinquishing her age-old customs and conventions to eke out an existence side by side with men. The country is under a system which leaves the middle classes highly neglected educationally, physically, and even socially.

Her Past

Before we pass our opinion on the prevailing conditions in our country pertaining to the woman's condition, it is wiser on our part to delve a bit into the past and view thereby the whole problem in a proper perspective. The history of the Indian woman resembles that of the woman of Egypt, Babylon, and Asia Minor. The conditions in those countries were governed by agriculture and the worship of the feminine goddess. In some parts the matriarchal system prevailed and the woman became not only the head of the family, but also the property owner. Later on man's greed for military conquests degraded her position. She was then confined to her home and denied the right of self-expression and self-development.

The spirit of later Hinduism and Islam in India was such that the woman was made a slave through prevailing customs, conventional standards, and legal enactments. She was led to play the part of wife and mother, and was even denied education. The woman, however, played her part well. For "her modesty was irreproachable, fidelity to husband and home unassailable, docility and submission prominent traits in her character."

Silent Revolution

During the past few decades the Indian woman gradually came out of her confinement. The world of "kitchen and children" was no more the sole interesting centre. She went to school and had entry into the colleges. She played her part in social and political upheavals through which the country passed time and again. She worked as a teacher, a nurse, a private secretary, and even as a journalist. In every sphere of activity she was able to hold her own.

When the global war set in she got a better chance to tear asunder the veil behind which she was kept for years. Today we can see her walking steadfastly, purposefully, and non-chalantly along the roads, prattling in trams and buses, displaying her khaki uniform and her traditional sari. What is of importance to us is the fact that the majority of women enlisted themselves in ration offices, as though nature impelled them to do so since food-front has been the woman's sole domain for centuries.

Should Women Work?

There are varied opinions current in the world of men regarding the role of women. The question is: Should a woman become a wage-earner or remain a bread-maker as before? There are some who deem it wise for the woman to be chiefly and exclusively concerned with the home. She has to look after her husband and children. Training of children, especially, is a full time job and even though there are schools for them one cannot entirely leave the character training into the hands of underpaid teachers and mercenary headmasters.

In the opinion of a great man it is "unsound economically for a wife to work. It results in the neglect of her children. It weakens the bond between husband and wife. It creates false economic standard. It deprives unmarried women of the jobs they need. It's an all-round bad practice and an obviously a selfish one." But there are others who agree with Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who said: "The economic independence of women will considerably simplify the problem of children, though law must recognise and insist on the fundamental principle that man is under obligation to provide for all his offsprings, whether born within wedlock or not."

The Crux Of The Problem

What will happen to this avalanche of women-workers when this war comes to an end and the Ration offices and other avenues of war-time employment for women close down? If such a question is put to women-workers promptly comes the reply: 'We will compete with men in other fields of activity and secure jobs for ourselves. We are now confident of our abilities." There may be some here and there who will be content to go back to their parental homes and perform the humdrum housewifely duties as before and thus adjust themselves to the post-war conditions, just as they changed their age-old life of seclusion and took to war-time jobs when opportunities came.

There are two types of workers: the married and the unmarried. The majority of women-workers consists of unmarried girls. The married women are likely to return to their normal life once the war jobs are gone. They will be content to work for the home and rear and bear children. If the husbands' purses are too meagre they will, so many of them say, take part-time jobs themselves. This is what I found to be the consensus of opinion prevailing on the whole among the married women-workers in Ration and other offices.

It is the unmarried girls who will be in a precarious position. Even among these there are two distinct types: those who are over-forward and ultra-independent, and those that are timid and docile. The former type are likely to seek for work and remain totally independent. These are girls who have gone completely west. They are infused with a spirit of defiance and devil-may-care. They have become the devotees of lipstick and powder puff and all the other frills and fripperies of the western world. They are adopting masculine attire and habits.

These copy-cats or carbon-copies of men fail to realize that it is worthier to be a womanly woman than a poor imitation of men. These type of women are rightly described by Dr. Beran Wolfe as "psychological hermaphrodite which is something between a sexless woman and a parody of man." What Sir Philip Gibbs said of the European women after the last war is almost applicable to them.

"It was the war which created that 'monstrous regiment of women' which is now marching triumphantly in silk stockings and high-heeled shoes —armies of lip-sticked little Amazons —down the streets of life, where so many of the young men, their brothers and cousins, the men who would have been their lovers and their mates, are lounging about without a job to do." These girls are likely to turn down proposals for marriage and choose to remain "bachelor girls" and get vicarious kicks from love and romance in the penny dreadfuls and picture houses if not go off the moral standard completely.

What India Wants

India needs women that are neither too docile and timid nor too straightforward and revolting. Every Indian believes from his heart that woman is neither superior nor inferior to man but just different, because her's is a different role in life. "So long as women are unlike men in the primary sexual characters and in reproductive function," writes Havelock Ellis, "they can never be absolutely alike even in the highest psychic process." The same view is held by Bloch who believes that "we cannot expell from the world the fact that man and woman are eminently different alike physically and mentally."

India wants every woman to preserve her own personality, furnished as she is with rich qualities like personal charm and grace, emotion and intuition, sweetness of expression, melody of voice. She should emulate the faithfulness of classical Sita and the simplicity of the late Kasturba. Only in this way can she beget virile and upright sons upon whom depends the power and prestige and political destiny of future India.

The Camera Caught Them Smiling

Looking very fit and well, the first A. T. S. girls to arrive in SEAC prepare for disembarkation in Ceylon for duty in South East Asia Command. A happy reunion took place for one of the girls on disembarkation when J/Comdr. K. P. Beauchamp was met by her father Capt. W. C. Beauchamp, Commodore Ceylon HNVR, and her sister Mrs. E. G. Windus.

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NATIONALISM

NATIONALISM AND AFTER. By Prof. E. H. Carr.—MacMillan & Co., London.

This is a small brochure of 74 pages. But it is extremely minute and acute in analysis, exposition, diagnosis and prognosis of the phenomenon of nationalism. Prof. Carr divides the development of nationalism into three stages.

The first is the embodiment of nationalism in the person of the monarch. Kings were nations. On the economic side this stage is contemporaneous with feudalism.

But as national economy outstepped the bounds of feudalism and into 'laissez faire' capitalism, liberalism and political democracy, nationalism sought a new embodiment in the middle class—the propertied and vested interests of the imperceptibly ruling elements of society. This transformation renders war between nations wider and deeper in their ramifications.

Next comes the stage of socialization of nationalism when whole masses of population in countries become identified with nations. This makes wars total. It also makes national economy state-controlled and exclusive. Economic nationalism is the direct result of socialization of nationalism.

The author envisages a four stage for nationalism when it will seek expansion or be absorbed into regional groupings of nations.

There is certainly need for an all-world security organization. But mere security and the predominance in world's political and military affairs of two or three or four Big Powers is not enough. Social and economic well-being is the foundation of security. To achieve this well-being some all-world organizations such as the International Labour Office will be necessary. But also regional arrangements like the British Sterling area. America's western hemisphere economy will be necessary. All these efforts may not end war altogether but they will minimise its chances and modify its rigorous.

At the end the author suggests that if Britain is to maintain her first rate position in world affairs she should take up the leadership of the Western European group of Nations and work for its security and well-being.

D. M. NAMJOSHI.

BOOKS

NOW AVAILABLE

(1) THE FAMILY LAWYER by S. A. SHIROOR. B.A., LL.B., ADVOCATE (O.S.) WITH A FOREWORD BY JUSTICE BHAGWATI Rs. 12-8-0.

(2) BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL DEBTORS' RELIEF ACT with up-todate amendments in MARATHI BY R. D. KULKARNI, B.A., LL.B., with a preface by JUSTICE LOKUR. Rs. 4-0-0.

(3) THE BOMBAY PLAN: A Criticism by PROFS. WADIA & MERCHANT. Rs. 1-8-0.

(4) THE FUTURE OF THE RUPEE: —by C. N. VAKIL & J. J. ANJARIA: Rs. 1-4-0.

(5) THE SAILING VESSEL TRAFFIC ON THE WEST COAST OF INDIA AND ITS FUTURE by K. B. VAIDYA. Rs. 7-8-0.

THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT, LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY, 7.

NAZISM

THE NAZI WAR AGAINST CIVILISATION. By Prof. Johanson I. Zibberfarb: Translated into English by Arthur Hone. (Purabi Publishers, Beniatola Lane Calcutta). pp 94 Re. 1.

This book gives the lie to the notorious claims of the Nazis as the bringers of civilisation and establishes their status as the tramplers of civilisation. Its pages reveal the harrowing crimes perpetrated by the Nazis under the label of the new Order—crimes which have rightly shocked the conscience of humanity. Doping the people of Germany with the now exploded theory of the "Herrenvolk" and of the "cultural mission", the Third Reich began an organised campaign wherein the goosestepping jackboot and the concentration camp held the place of pride.

The book is a sad commentary on the attitude and the level to which humanity can at times sink and yet glory in the attempt. A persual of these pages gives a vivid and heart rending picture of the life led by peoples under Nazi yoke before Nazism was finally and utterly destroyed. This book also serves another useful purpose. It is an eye opener to those complascent people who "let sleeping dogs lie." It teaches us to crush at the very outset all those forms of bestiality and anti-social activities which may crop up from time to time in different places on the face of the Earth, however dazzling their appearance and however pious their protestations.

TRENCHING. By Sam Higginbottom (Kitabistan, Allahabad), pp. 16, Ans. 9.

This revised 1945 edition of "Monograph on Agriculture No. 1" is a plea for preventing the waste which invariably occurs when household rubbish and similar things are either burnt or just thrown away. "Manure, by which is meant every kind of waste organic matter, is one of India's greatest assets" and its destruction is "an incalculable loss to the country" The book describes two methods of trenching with suitable diagrams and is of particular value in gardening and agriculture.

N. H. P.

A Roman Poet

MASTERS OF EUROPEAN LITERATURE SERIES: The Poetry of Lucretius, by Professor K. Ahmad. Published by Himalaya Publications, Patna.

This little book reproduces in about fifty pages a lecture delivered by Professor K. Ahmad, B.A. (Cantab), the present Head of the Department of English at Patna College on the poetry of the Roman poet Lucretius. The lecture reads well, and is stimulative of interest in the famous poem "De Rerum Nature (On the Nature of Things) of the philosopher-poet of the first century B.C. Little is known of his life, and even the exact date of his birth is not known. He was born in a high position, but he stood aloof from society, and the intense earnestness of the poem indicates a close and eager student's mind.

The learned Professor brings out vividly that Lucretius is the supreme poet of Nature, whose chief object is the exposition of the truth about the first beginning of things. His master was Epicurus the inventor of what, some say, is the true guide of life, though Lucretius had nothing of the Epicurean in our sense of the term. He was aware of the visible world of eye and ear, but the original substance out of which existing things have arisen consists according to him of Atoms and the Void. It is a poem in six books and being didactic makes heavy reading. It deals with many abstruse subjects, but its value consists not in its contributions to science but in its intensity of poetic feeling. After all none but a student, philosophically inclined, will enjoy reading disquisitions on Atoms and the Void, and on the origin and formation of the solar system. But Lucretius is also a poet of landscape. He can describe a storm, or the beauty of the sky, or the effect of distance, giving us the poetic feeling of "over the hills and far away". One does not feel inclined to agree altogether with the learned Professor's estimate of the "inferiority" of Virgil's art, for the epic poet of Rome had an art of his own. But it is certainly, as he says, the triumph of Lucretius to have made the dance of the invisible atmos a thing of concrete beauty. The poet's moral earnestness is in no way inferior, considering that he lived in the dark days of scepticism and of lack of faith in religion. The end of life may be nominally pleasure, but, according to the poet it is in having a pure heart. A knowledge of nature alone can satisfy man's spirit, but Lucretius was aware that he could not easily bring men to his views. There is a somewhat irreligious tendency in his work. But the learned Professor rightly shows how compared with the other poets, Greek, Roman and English, Lucretius has a high place among masters of thoughtful song.

B. J. WADIA.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A friend of mine was presented with a tiger's skin, and I was asked where it could be cured. Of course, I advised that it should be passed on to some tanning institution, and there it is undergoing the required process.

You also, at some time or other, may have an animal's skin which you would like to cure. Shall I tell you how to do the work?

Take a board, and on it nail down tightly the stretched skin. Place the fur side next to the board, and run the nails through the ragged edges.

Now plaster the skin side with powdered alum and leave for two days, preferably in the sun.

At the end of this time slightly moisten the alum and rub it well into the skin, and leave for another two days.

On the fourth day repeat the whole of the alum application with fresh powder.

On the completion of the second application remove the alum and go over the skin with fine glass-paper, and finish with a piece of pumice stone. This removes the little threads of sinews and rough skin.

The skin is now very dry and stiff To make it supple, rub it well with glycerine, but note that this substance ruins the fur.

Hang out the skin in the sun for a time, and, having shaken it well, it should be ready for use.

* * *

The following essay on "Books and Reading" has been sent by Brother Girish Merchant (13 years) of Sandhurst Road:—

Happy is the man who acquires the habit of reading when he is young. He will have secured a life-long source of pleasure, instruction and inspiration. So long as he has his beloved books, he need never feel lonely.

He is the possessor of wealth more precious than gold. Ruskin calls books, "Kings Treasuries"—treasuries filled, not with gold and silver and precious stones, but with riches much more valuable than those—knowledge, noble thoughts and high desires.

Provided we choose the right kind of books, reading gives the highest kind of pleasure. some books we read simply for pleasure and amusement—for example, good novels. And novels and books of imagination must have their place in everybody's reading.

But to read nothing but books of fiction is like eating nothing but cakes and sweetmeats. As we need plain, wholesome food for the body, so we must have serious reading for the benefit of the mind. And that we can choose according to our taste.

There are many good books on history, philosophy, poetry, travel, and science which we ought to read. Thus we can develop a taste for serious reading, so that in the long run, it will give no some real, solid joy.

Books are the most faithful of friends. Our friends may change, or die; but our books are always patiently awaiting to talk to us. They are never cross, peevish, or unwilling to converse, as our friends sometimes are. No wonder a reader becomes a "book-lover".

* * *

Shri B. G. Kher, our President, met the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers and Children at Poona, during his recent visit to that place. Boys and girls asked him a number of questions which amused the audience.

A new Balkan-ji-Bari Branch has been established in Madras, where children meet every Saturday from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. at 82, Pushpa Vilas, Brodies Road, Mylapore. Those interested there may see the Secretary, Shri K. Desikachariar at the same address.

Shri Kamlashankar Pandya of Baroda and Shri Naren Joshi of Tardeo visited the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari and entertained its Members with stories.

Brother C. N. Venkata Naranayya of Coimbatore has sent Four Annas for the Poor Children's Fund.

And who have not yet joined this great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari —The All-India Children's Association?

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

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Balkan-ji-Bari Boys and Girls at Mussoorie.

Boys and Girls of Balkan-ji-Bari (left) Dada and Pushpa Bhavan (right) Karachi.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Stokowski on Indian music—Synthesis of poetry and melody—Freedom within four corners—Radio and classical music—Child's sense of the beautiful—Cause of anxiety to Film-Industry—Picture house vs. public opinion.

Leopold Stokowski ranks among the few musicians and music-scholars of the West, who have approached the music of India with an unbiassed mind and, therefore, found it "far more complex and important to world-culture" than what it is suggested by the books written in the languages intelligible to them. Such books generally convey a superficial and, at times, prejudiced impression to the uninformed or uninterested readers, but they do not fail to reveal the soul of the Indian music to a genius of the calibre of Stokowski

Freedom In Music

To a westerner the Indian music may mean to be the film, 'adhunik' or 'bhavageet' type. He may be a great musician, but may not be able to avoid pitfalls if he is not in search of the right material. Stokowski has, as it is evident from the views recently expressed by him, hit upon the right material—the classical type. He is correct in his evaluation of the same, because he does not fall back upon the Western music as the standard of comparison.

One of the secrets of the music which he has discovered and which he recognises as "one of the characteristics" is "its flexibility and freedom". He amplifies his statement by adding "Indian music is free and improvised so that all powers of imagination in the musician are brought into play. In this way the music of India is always creative, never a mere reproduction of what is written or played as sometimes happens with the music of western countries." Here is a challenge to some of the Indian modernists and western critickins who hold the opposite view.

The musician, to use a paradox, breathes the air of perfect freedom within the four corners of the melody and 'tala'. He is able to create variegated rhythmic designs, insert several phrases, bring into play the ornamental and microtonal effects and elaborate from the bare framework of a given scale a beautiful melodic pattern. The Indian music is creative and not mechanical or imitative. It leaves ample scope to the executant to assert his individuality. What will be the reaction of notation—enthusiasts to the contrast drawn by Stokowski between it and "a mere reproduction of what is written or played"?

Melody And Poetry

"The expression of the mood at certain times of day or night or certain seasons of the year", which is another characteristic of the Indian music, does not fail to appeal to a musician of refined sensibility like Stokowski. Every note is assigned a definite sentiment. The melody, which is a combination of microtones and notes, has the inherent capacity of expressing the emotions and moods peculiar to its ruling sentiment. Times and seasons prescribed for rendering the various tunes are determined by the emotive capabilities of the latter. They are not fixed arbitrarily.

India is a land of poetry and melody. Her music is a synthesis of both—of the poetic composition and melodic pattern. The 'bhavas' expressed by the poem and the tune in which it is rendered should be identical. The "flexibility and freedom" serve as a great stimulus to the emotional expression. The musician, who has a stereotyped style of singing, should be pronounced as a craftsman and not as an artiste. To do justice to the classical music he should be versatile in the sense that he should be able to vary his style according to the emotional values of the tunes and songs.

March Of Music

The vocal acrobatics and stereotyped style of singing by which the classical music is, unfortunately, getting overweighted, have undermined the emotional values of poetry and also melody. The vocalist, to whom music means the craft of singing, does not care to convey to his audience or even himself to understand the sense of the poetic composition with which he deals. He renders a tune and has a song framed in it, but he does not hold both in balance. The melody overrides poetry, because he is keen to demonstrate his vocal virtuosity and not to interprete, at the same time, the 'bhavas' which are implicit in the song.

If Stokowski was initiated in the literary language of the classical music—Hindustani or Carnatic, he would have been a devotee and not a mere admirer and would have shown the right way to the champions of the meaningless virtuosity singing. It is a curious anomaly that the compositions which should be cherished as a precious heritage and should be respected as standards of the classical music are slipping into the oblivion, while music is marching onwards on the radio, screen and stage.

Rationing Of Radio-Music

The State has brought under its wings the monuments like the Taj Mahal but has left the musical monuments which have survived till to day to their own fate. The radio has brought it on the scene as the "care-taker" of music. The State was the final hope of the high music of the pre-khyal school, but it has never thought of rescuing the same from the impending danger of extinction. The music-policy of the All-India Radio does not seem to have been dictated by any definite principles, as it sanctions as "music" everything that is sung, irrespective of its style or quality.

The 'khyal gayaki' is the main classical fare of the music-programmes of the All-India Radio; but the authorities have done injustice to it by disregarding its high standards and by aligning it with light varieties. The system of the rationing of the time of singing keeps away from the mike some of the first-rate vocalists. The allotment of fifteen to twenty minutes to a 'bhavageet' and also to a 'khyal' or 'dhruvapad' of "Darbari" or "Multani" is ridiculous The uniform application of rationing is highly detrimental to the interests of the classical music.

Position Of Classical Music

Light varieties like 'bhavageets', 'padas' and film songs are broadcast by the North Indian stations in abundance, but the Broadcasting Department has not yet realised the necessity of recording the musical monuments left by some of the great medieval composers. If money could be spent on recording and broadcasting light varieties, some funds must be earmarked for recording the high music which is rightly speaking India's great heritage and contribution to the world-culture

The retention of the purity of all the classical styles and preservation of all the available material are the issues which should engage the immediate attention of every institution —official or non-official, that is interested in music. But both these issues are being side-tracked by experiments like the introduction of the Western harmony. The music, which has won the admiration of Stokowski, is confronted by a new antagonistic force in the talkie; and the radio, by virtue of its alliance with the talkie and light varieties, is not in a position to be its sole champion.

An Aspect Of Education

The development of the child's sense of the beautiful was the subject of discussion at the Teachers' Conference held at the Royal Institute of British Architects in London in last April. The main speaker Mr. R. A. Duncan expressed the opinion that it is impossible to develop the aesthetic sense of the child without a suitable cultural background at home which implies good living conditions. Courses of art-appreciation in the school do not constitute the whole of the aesthetic training of the child. The environments at home and in the school should be artistic; and they include the designs of the buildings, furniture and other objects of daily use.

The radio and the talkie are, in the case of children, powerful mediums of instruction in art. They are specialised and widely resorted to as such in the civilised countries. America has developed the system of school broadcasting studios which broadcast information about and the recorded music of the great composers. Coloured slides of paintings are flashed on the screen in the "art-appreciation classes" to illustrate the lectures delivered by experts from the broadcasting studios. India ought to be in touch with such methods of visual education.

The problem of the aesthetic training of the child in this country is complicated by economic, social and political factors; but its solution should no longer be delayed by the Government. The aesthetic sense of the child is left uncultivated by the system of education and hardly finds any stimulus for its development from the environments at home and in the school. On the contrary the exposure to the influence of every type of the film intended for adults and to the broadcasts by the radio of the film-songs are likely to lead to aesthetic retrogression. Living conditions, environments and the educational system need to be so reorganised as to ensure the development of the child's sense of the beautiful.

In The Film-World

"The Four Freedoms" is announced as the title of the film which Benedict Bogeaus is understood to produce shortly. The title directly introduces the theme. The film will prove to be of great interest as it will bring on the screen the ideals of the late President Roosevelt. There are producers in India who are capable of producing films of her miseries and political aspirations and of her ideals of the world peace and security, but their freedom to produce such pictures is controlled by the Boards of film-censors.

The Indian Motion Picture Industry is not above reproach as regards its approach to Indian art, music, dance, history and classics; but it has its own difficulties which militate against its stabilisation and progress and which cannot be overlooked. To them will be added a new one in the combine of the Indo-British capital. One company is formed in London and the other is said to be in formation in Bombay. Both of them will produce pictures of universal interest with Indian background. Will they present the Indian background to the world in its true perspective? They will, moreover, encourage wide distribution in this country of British-made pictures. Will the Government provide protection to the Indian interests against this new type of competition?

One of the aims of the new companies is said to be to increase the number of cinema houses which should be regarded as a part of their trade. The other aim, which seems to be benevolent is to raise the standard of living in this country by visual impression. Will the founders declare how their venture will help India in the achievement of her goals of economic prosperity, cultural regeneration and political freedom?

A Problem Of Planning

The scheme for the reconstruction of the area devastated last year by explosions and fires is still between the Municipal Corporation and the Government. In the meanwhile a question which was essentially one of civic planning precipitated strong public agitation. Residents and visitors of the locality of Bhuleshwar protested against the proposal (now dropped) to construct a cinema house on the old site of the Cathedral. The new owner of the plot found, in the absence of any regulations to guide him, his hands are free to do what he liked, but he respected the wishes of the people and has dropped the idea of building a cinema-house.

Disposition of theatres and cinema-houses should be regarded as an integral part of civic planning and should be governed by certain principles which include the specialisations and requirements of the different localities. Bhuleshwar is a highly congested locality. It is the shopping centre for women and also an area in which several temples are situated. Open spaces and additional residential buildings are among its actual requirements. The authorities ought to have approached the problem as a part of replanning "older Bombay."

"SARASWATI"

Painting by Ranvir P. Saksena.

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

A fool stands by the side of the road and watches the approach of a body of armed troops.

"Where do these men come from?" he asks.

"From Peace".

"Where are they going?"

"To War."

"What do they do in the War?"

"They kill the enemy and burn their cities".

"Why do they do that?"

"To make Peace."

"I cannot understand", says the Fool. "To come from Peace and to go into War, in order to make Peace! Why don't they stay at Peace in the first place?"

—AN OLD GERMAN LEGEND.

★

A Monster Unleashed

All the grimmest and most fantastic forecasts of Marie Correlli, Jules Verne, H. G. Wells and other authors of scientific fantasies have been reduced to children's nursery rhymes and fairy tales by the super-grim reality of the Atomic Bomb. Astonishing! Amazing! Sensational! World-shattering! Epoch-making! Greatest achievement of human genius! Most frightful engine of destruction ever invented in the history of man!.... No adjective no superlative, can convey the magnitude of the power that man has suddenly acquired, or foretell the uses to which that power will be put. The 'genii' has come out of the bottle enveloped in a cloud of smoke rising seven miles high. And who dare predict what the monster will do or how it can be tamed? Or can it be tamed?

We know, however, of what two atomic bombs, each weighing not more than 400 pounds, did to two Japanese cities.

The first fell on Hiroshima on August 5. The city was shaken to its roots, buildings crumpled like a house of cards, fires simultaneously started everywhere, a cloud of dust and smoke rose miles high in the sky. Hiroshima was no more! Its inhabitants were killed probably before they knew by what weapon.

The second atomic bomb was released on Nagasaki, the port which has been Japan's gateway to China. One moment Nagasaki was there—a busy, thriving port, with ships in the harbour, a big railway terminus, shops and houses and schools, cars and buses and trams—and the next moment it had gone up into smoke. Literally so!

On each of these targets only a single bomb was dropped. Yet, it is said, the destructive power of the atomic bomb is so great that in a radius of many miles round the destroyer cities nothing will grow for 50 or 60 years: It destroys not merely buildings and human lives but LIFE itself!

To compare the invention of the atomic bomb to the invention of the steam-engine and the rifle (as Mr. Rajagopalachariar has done) is ludicrous. It bears the same relation to a rifle as a 16-inch calibre gun to a pea-shooter. And while the steam-engine was designed solely for a peaceful purpose, the atomic bomb is meant for destruction alone. It is not merely the greatest existing engine of destruction but its destructive range is thousands times greater than that of the deadliest bomb hitherto known. How the world has progressed from the days of the cave-man.....

★

Merrily We Go To Hell!

Weapons made of sharpened stones
Weapons made of sharpened
Spears and arrows and swords
Arrows dipped in poison
Flame-throwing catapults
Muzzle-loading guns and cannon
Rifles and revolvers
Bombs and hand grenades
Battleships and submarines
The bombing aeroplanes
The Flying Fortresses
The Robot bombs
THE ATOMIC BOMB!
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

This is the graph of human progress—from weapons to kill one to weapons to kill dozens to weapons to kill—millions!

If someone kills two of your tribe, then you kill ten of his tribe, so he kills a hundred of your tribe, and you retaliate by killing a thousand of his tribe.. and so it goes on! If your enemy invents a rifle, you invent a bomb then he invents a submarine, so you invent a bomber, he send a robot bomb and you realiate with an atomic bomb.... and so it goes on! And WILL go on unless something is done to break this vicious circle of violence begetting greater violence which is steadily narrowing down to an inevitable doom.

The Allies started with the object of crushing Nazism, its barbaric system, its callous and inhuman methods of mass slaughter of non-combatants They have ended (as Gandhiji once predicted) by beating the Nazis and Fascists at their own game of senseless destruction.

★

Out Of Evil Cometh Good!

We know what one atomic bomb has done. We can easily guess what a hundred atomic bombs can do—even if they were to explode by accident as the stocks of dynamite blew up in Bombay harbour not long ago.

Meanwhile we are being told what the atomic bomb MIGHT do, if the principle underlying it, is used constructive, peaceful purposes.

Sir J. C. Ghosh, the famous Indian scientist, says that "the post-war application of this source of energy to peaceful development of power for the benefit of mankind would be immense." He hopes that mankind will forget this terrible bomb and will only remember the far-reaching innovations in producing power for industry and transport that this new phenomenon will bring about under control."

A British scientist predicts. "We will have a power revolution that will eliminate coal and oil as a source of power and the inductrial revolution will become minor in comparison with it."

An American scientist expects "great advances in power and what may be even more important, medicine."

Out of evil cometh good! And out of the atom bomb may emerge atom-run factories, atomic power-driven railways, and ships, atomic cures for cancer and other incurable diseases,—in short, a clean, healthy, happy life for the millions, without drudgery and exploitation?

But will it happen? History is not very optimistic.

Paper was invented by the wise Chinese to write poetry on—not to print lies and libels, not to publish vulgar books and reactionary newspapers, not to corrupt the minds of people!

Dynamite was invented by Alfred Nobel to be used for breaking through rocks and mountains—not to blow human beings to bits!

Aeroplane was invented for faster travel, to make the world one, not to shower death and destruction on defenceless populations.

All these beneficial devices—and many more—were prostituted to serve the evil ends of imperialists and capitalists who held power and used science to maintain and increase that power.

What guarantee is there that the atomic bomb which certainly has not been invented for any peaceful purpose will ultimately be used by the powers not for destruction but for the welfare of mankind?

★

Straws In The Wind!

The record of capitalists who control armament and chemical firms all over the world has been an evil one. These merchants of death have been carrying on a bloody traffic, squeezing fat dividends out of the dead bodies of millions of soldiers killed in the wars which, even if they have not engineered, they have certainly encouraged. The Imperialists have used every single scientific invention—be it wireless or bombing 'planes—to perpetuate their stranglehold on the world. What guarantee is there that these two classes will not use the atomic bomb for purposes of aggrandisement, aggression and exploitation?

Already one notices a number of evil straws blowing in the wind. Here are a few:

1. The atomic bomb was not used against GERMANY, a European aggressor nation, but only against JAPAN, an Asiatic aggressor nation.

2. Russia, one of the Big Three, was not taken into confidence with regard to the secrets of the atomic bomb. Nor was China, "Sunday Observer" of London has already posed the question. "Will the exclusive knowledge of the secrets of the atomic bomb production be employed as a lever to make the Soviet Union accept the Anglo-American viewpoint on certain controversial European and near-Eastern issues?"

3. The super-capitalist firm of DUPONT (one of the reactionary, anti-New Deal enterprises) has been closely connected with the production of the atomic bomb. This is the firm to which Fenner Brockway referred in his book, BLOODY TRAFFIC, as "the most important chemical concern responsible for poison gas manufacture in America." Through international financial arrangements it was connected both with the Imperial Chemical of Britain and I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany, "the father and founder of poison gas warfare"!

4. Within a few hours of the atomic bomb attack on Hiroshima, shares in a leading Uranium Company advanced as much as 90 points in trading on the Stock Exchange Death pays a Dividend—AND How!

★

What Of To-morrow?

The atomic bomb is here. There is no use blinding one's eyes to this reality however grim and horrible it might be.

Here is the greatest weapon in the hands of man, the biggest potential source of energy. The question is: "Who is going to wield it? And for what purpose?"

The masters of the atomic bomb have become the virtual masters of the world. All old notions of security are gone. From now on neither guards, nor garrisons nor infantry nor tanks nor guns are going to guarantee a country's security. The old frontiers, mountains, rivers, canals, strategic routes like the Suez and Dardanelles—they have all lost their importance. Even human valour, patriotism, heroism—how will they avail against a 400-pounder atomic bomb? Equally futile is a dictator's jingoism—unless backed by atomic energy.

The atomic bomb can mean the end of aggressors as also the birth of super-aggressors. It can usher in Peace and Prosperity. It can also make life itself extinct on this planet.

H. G. Wells has summed it up: "This thing can wipe out everything bad—or good—in the world. It is up to the people to decide which."

What *do* the PEOPLE decide?

★

THE KINK: Then where is the hope this trade in death will die?

FRITHIOF: There IS non—while this social order lives.

The man of business is the God of War,

And gold pulls all the strings and —all the triggers.

—ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

★

Patriotic Play

In Prithvi Theatres' new stage presentation, "DEEWAR" (which opened, appropriately enough, on August 9), Producer-Director Prithviraj Kapoor and Playwrights Ramesh Saigal and Indar Raj have followed and sustained the new tradition of using the dramatic medium for mirroring the contemporary political scene, which originated with the People's Theatre. This should not be surprising for Prithviraj is one of the few politically conscious artistes in the film line and has consistently supported the People's Theatre since its very inception. (He is the Vice-President of the Bombay I.P.T.A.) Moreover, at least two of the star performers of "DEEWAR"—Uzra Begum and Damyanti Sahni—are People's Theatres' 'discoveries' and active I.P.T.A. members.

"DEEWAR" is a patriotic, purposeful play, a scarcely disguised political allegory on the problems of Pakistan. Through the story of two loving brothers separated by the wiles and tricks of a 'Foreign Woman' the writers have sought to depict the Imperialist principle of "Divide et impera" at work. Naturally, the task of summing up the history of 150 years in a 150-minutes allegory and of reducing the complexities of numerous political, social, religious, psychological and economic factors to a popular dramatic pattern, has necessitated an over-simplification of history which, even while rousing our patriotism, does not encourage rational thinking and political clarity At the same time, the allegory being too obvious, the personal drama does not hold the interest and suspense necessary for a successful play. And yet, through good acting, good direction, superb stagecraft and powerful ringing dialogues, "DEEWAR" does achieve the impossible, and unmistakably moves the hearts of the audience.

The writers in dealing with the Hindu-Muslim-British triangle, have sought to be fair to both the commu-

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